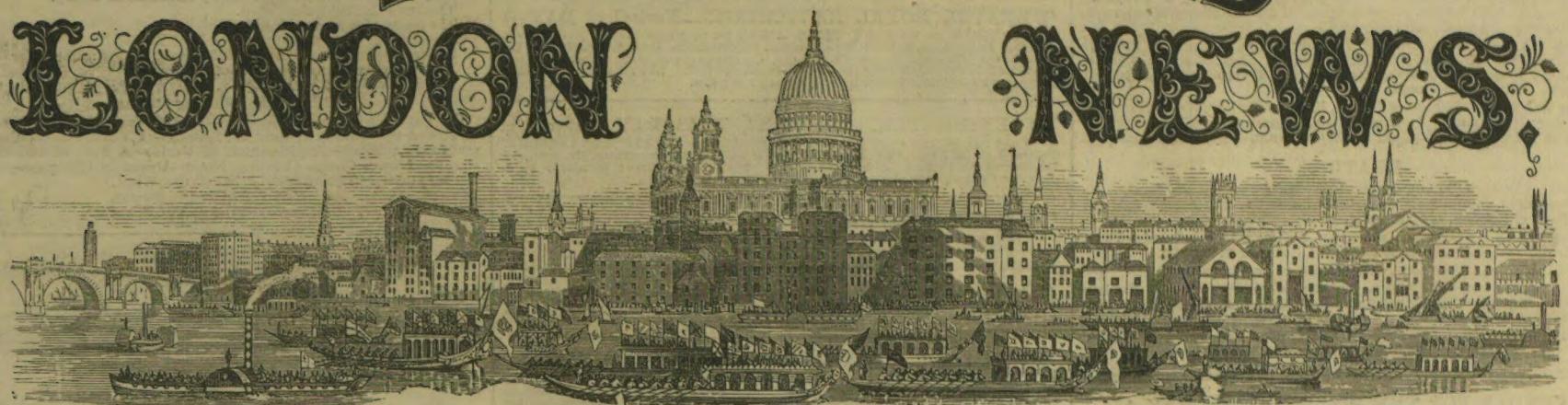


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THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S VISIT TO VENICE: THE EMPEROR TAKING LEAVE OF THE PRINCESS OF PIEDMONT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

in a brief but simple report. There was no mystery whatever in the transaction from beginning to end—no secret to divulge—no departure from ordinary custom to confess. Whereupon Mr. Lewis questioned Mr. Disraeli what further steps he intended to take in the affair, and was told that he had not the slightest intention of proceeding further. The right hon. gentleman evidently preferred the play of "All's Well that Ends Well" to any repetition of the "Comedy of Errors."

We have given a sketch in barest outline of this curious Parliamentary episode, which we cannot pretend to have assumed, at any of its various stages, an aspect of national importance. There was nothing in it, and therefore nothing came out of it. Mr. Disraeli, it is true, intimated his conviction that the time spent over it had not been spent in vain, inasmuch as it had brought to light the fact that the House of Commons could, when necessary, obtain authentic information as to the proceedings of any of its Committees by simply asking for it. We should have thought that there needed "no ghost come from the other world to tell us this." There can be little doubt that the chief interest connected with the discussions of the subject arose from the personal feeling which it involved; yet, perhaps, there has been no topic before the House during the present Session which has elicited more sparkling eloquence. The main debate upon it may perhaps be described in Parliamentary phrase as a "conversation," but it was one richly studded with glittering gems of rhetoric. The speech of Sir William Harcourt, the reply of Mr. C. Lewis, the racy humour of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the grave counsels of Mr. Whitbread, the constitutional principles incidentally discussed, the light raillery which played over the whole, give us, perhaps, as vivid a notion of debating power and ready wit as we are likely to derive from the proceedings of the House of Commons during the existing Parliament. They constituted, in fact, a brilliant dramatic performance, involving no material consequences, but presenting an occasion for the exhibition, in a light form, of the highest talent. We are not inclined to think lightly of enlivening episodes such as this. In themselves they may come to nothing—as, to tell the truth, they generally do; but in their influence upon the public mind they are indirectly, if not directly, stimulative. People will hardly grudge the hours spent over this Breach of Privilege case as if they had been wasted. They find in the discussions it evolved a new ground for admiration of representative institutions, and for pride in the high intellectual qualifications of the House of Commons elected by their choice.

THE COURT.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse Darmstadt continue on a visit to the Queen.

Her Majesty, Princess Louis of Hesse, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. George Connor officiated, and administered the holy communion.

Prince Louis of Hesse crossed from Osborne to Portsmouth on Monday, and inspected the dockyard. His Royal Highness visited Parkhurst barracks on Tuesday, when he was received by Colonel Gillespie, commanding the 106th Light Infantry.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, has driven to Ryde, West Cowes, and Newport, and has also walked out daily.

The Marquis of Salisbury and the Rev. George and Mrs. Prothero have dined with her Majesty.

The Court has returned to Windsor Castle from Osborne.

The Queen has given a donation of £50 to the Syrian Patriarchate Educational Fund.

The Queen has appointed Major Shadwell Henry Clerke, half pay, late 21st Regiment, one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice the Hon. F. B. Best, resigned.

The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

Princess Christian has expressed her pleasure in becoming patroness of a bazaar to be opened on her Majesty's birthday, on the Crèche premises in Stepney causeway, on behalf of an infant home in connection with the Crèche.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to town from Sandringham yesterday week. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, and Prince Christian visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince presided at a dinner at Willis's Rooms in aid of the funds of the German Hospital, at which Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present. The Prince gave a donation of 100 gs. to the charity. His Royal Highness, with the Princess and Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales, left Marlborough House for Sandringham on Saturday last. The Prince and Princess, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales attended Divine service on Sunday morning at Sandringham church. The Rev. Montague Oxenden, Rector of Eastwell, Kent, officiated. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Sir Bartle Frere and Dr. Farre, drove to King's Lynn, and were present at the opening service of St. Margaret's Church, which, as a thank-offering for the restoration of the Prince to health, has been restored at a cost of £6000. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the church by Dr. Lowe and Mr. L. W. Jarvis. The Mayor and Corporation were present. After the service the Royal visitors returned via Gaywood and Castle Rising to Sandringham. The Prince and Princess have walked and driven out daily. The Prince came to London on Friday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have entertained at Eastwell Park, during the week, Earl and Countess Sydney, Count Pourtales, the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, and other guests. The Duke presided, on Wednesday, at the annual festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, held at Willis's Rooms.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne visited the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, in Pall-mall, yesterday week. The first stone of the St. Elizabeth memorial chapel, which is to be erected in the grounds of Kensington Workhouse, was laid, on Saturday, by Princess Louise.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Rev. Canon Heaviside and Dr. Copeman, visited the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, at Norwich, on Monday, and on Wednesday his Royal Highness attended a concert of the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Union, in St. Andrew's Hall. On Thursday he reviewed the Norwich Volunteers. The Duke will, on May 1, join the division at Aldershot as Assistant Brigade-Major of Cavalry. The Duke has joined the Royal Dorset Yacht Club.

Prince Leopold arrived at Oxford yesterday week. He was met at the Great Western Railway station by Dr. Acland. Considerable alterations have been made in his residence, Wykeham House, during his absence. At an emergency meeting of the Apollo (University) Lodge of Freemasons, held at Oxford on Saturday evening, Prince Leopold was raised to the degree of Master Mason.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levée, on Wednesday, at the Horse Guards.

The Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at Dover on Monday from the Continent; and, after partaking of luncheon at the Lord Warden Hotel, proceeded to London by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, on a visit to her mother, the Duchess of Cambridge.

His Excellency Musurus Pasha left town on Thursday for Paris. During his Excellency's absence E. Musurus Bey, First Secretary of the Embassy, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

His Excellency Baron Penedo has left Grosvenor-gardens for Paris.

His Excellency Senor Diego de Alvear, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Austrian Ambassador, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Earl and Countess Grey, Viscountess Combermere, Lord and Lady Hammond, Lady Molesworth, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hibbert, the Premier, and the Right Hon. the Speaker.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of Antrim and Miss Louisa Jane Grey, daughter of the late General Hon. Charles Grey, and niece of Earl Grey.

A BELGIAN PRIZE ESSAY.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday night contains a copy of a decree signed by the King of the Belgians, preceded by a letter from his Majesty to the Minister of the Interior, and a report by the latter. The following is a translation of the King's letter to the Minister of the Interior:—

My dear Minister,—Desiring to contribute as far as in me lies to the development of intellectual labours in Belgium, I have the intention of instituting, for the duration of my reign, an annual prize of 25,000f., destined to encourage works of intelligence. This foundation should, in my idea, have a double charac'er. Its object is, in the first place, to stimulate the labours of intellect in our country; in the second place, it should attract foreign attention to questions of Belgian interest, and associate Belgium with the progress which sciences, literature, and art are accomplishing abroad. In consequence, the prize that I am instituting is to be awarded under the following conditions and according to the following mode:—For three consecutive years it is to be awarded to the best work published in Belgium, by a Belgian, on subjects which shall be notified beforehand, and in such a manner that the competition shall not take place until five years after this notification. The fourth year foreigners will be admitted to the competition, and the prize will be offered for the best work published by a Belgian or by a foreigner, upon a subject of Belgian interest, likewise determined in advance. In this manner, every fourth year, foreign progress and enlightenment will be challenged for the benefit of Belgium. The fifth, sixth, and seventh year the prize will be again confined to exclusively Belgian competition; the eighth year foreigners will be admitted, and so on for each period of four years. A jury of seven members will be appointed by the Minister of the Interior, in conjunction with myself, to decide upon the works that are presented. The subject for competition changing every year, the jury will be annually altered. The year in which foreigners compete the jury will be composed of three Belgian and four foreign members of different nationalities. The president will be a Belgian. I flatter myself with the hope that men of learning will be found in friendly countries who will not refuse to come and take a place at the table of the Brussels jury. Not wishing to delay for five years the execution of my intentions, I desire that, as a temporary arrangement, the first presentation of the prize should take place during the September fêtes of the year 1878. For the first four years the prize will be awarded—in 1878 (competition exclusively Belgian), for the best work on the national history; in 1879 (competition exclusively Belgian), for the best work on architecture; in 1880 (competition exclusively Belgian), for the best work on the development of the commercial relations of Belgium; in 1881 (mixed competition), for the best work on the means of ameliorating ports established on low and sandy coasts like our own. Next year will be published the subject for competition in 1882; and so on, each year, the subject will be made known for which the prize is to be awarded five years afterwards. I request you, my dear Minister, to take the necessary steps for carrying into execution the scheme of which I have above traced the general plan, and to receive the renewed expression of my sentiments of affection.

LEOPOLD.

Mr. Henry Irving writes to explain why his name was absent from the circular requesting Signor Salvini to give a morning performance. Immediately after Signor Salvini's first performance Mr. Irving engaged a box for the first morning representation that would be given; and being, unfortunately, prevented from accepting an invitation to meet Signor Salvini, he wrote expressing his great desire to see the Italian tragedian act, and received a most courteous reply.

The annual spring muster of the whole of the corps—artillery, engineers, and rifles—constituting the volunteer force of the city of London was held last Saturday; and, favoured with beautiful weather, the defile of the troops through the City and West-End to Hyde Park was witnessed by an immense number of spectators. At the time that the City corps were being drilled the Queen's (Westminster), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Marquis of Westminster, was going through a series of battalion movements on the space near the Albert Memorial. The muster of all ranks was good. The London Irish, Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 19th Middlesex, South Middlesex, 20th Middlesex, 37th Middlesex 7th Surrey, and other corps had special parades.

The Extra Supplement.

THE DUEL.

In this drawing by Mr. J. Wolf—one of the most learned and skilful of our artist-naturalists at the present day—we see a fierce conflict between two noble aquatic birds, of a species familiar to every Londoner from those kept in the parks and a few miles up the Thames. The cob-birds or males get very jealous, and angry with each other, about pairing time, when we have seen them fighting desperately, trying to drown each other by catching the neck and forcing the head under water. Meanwhile, it is not uncommon to see the female, or hen bird, whose favour was probably the occasion of their dispute, calmly looking on at the battle of her rival suitors, and indulging the self-complacent vanity of her sex with the idea that she is worth such an amount of painful contention. Helen of Troy, who is described as having played a similar part in the quarrel between Paris and Menelaus, which led to the ruin of a famous city after a ten years' siege, was the daughter of Leda, and had in her nature a portion of the Swan, if we choose to put faith in Greek mythology; but we need not do so unless we choose.

WORK AND WAGES.

The lamentable condition of things in South Wales seems likely to be prolonged for a considerable period. A conference of men's delegates took place, on Tuesday, at Mountain Ash, and the resolution passed was to the effect that no representations of the men should be sent to the forthcoming meeting of masters in Cardiff. It was resolved that no resumption of work should take place till the masters took the initiatory movement towards bringing about the desirable result.

The Dowlais Iron Company and Mr. Robert Crawshay, of Cyfarthfa, having been appealed to by the ironstone miners to throw open their iron-mines, agreed to do so, provided the men were willing to accept the rates of 1870, which they said they were quite ready to work upon. Accordingly about 1500 of this class of workmen went to work on Monday morning. The colliers are not affected by this arrangement.

The dispute between the North Wales colliers and their employers has been provisionally arranged by an agreement to refer the issue to a board of conciliation, whose decision must be given by May 1, otherwise the reduction of 15 per cent notified by the masters will take effect.

The miners employed in the Leicestershire coal-field are on strike against a reduction of 10 per cent in their rate of wages.

Mr. W. Taylor, the delegate of the Labour League, who has been inspecting part of the Mississippi Valley with a view to the settlement of English agricultural labourers there, has returned and given a favourable report. The farmers offer to pay the railway expenses of taking the labourers and their families to the places where they are required.

Dr. Alleyne Nicholson was, on Tuesday afternoon, installed in the natural-history chair of St. Andrew's University, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. William Macdonald.

Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., was, on Wednesday, installed in the office of Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire in connection with the Grand Lodge of Freemasons.

A committee, at the head of which is Mr. Disraeli, has been formed for the purpose of erecting by public subscription a monument over the grave of Lord Byron, in Hucknall Yorke church, where hitherto there has been no memorial of the poet.

In the Local Examinations Report of Cambridge University it is stated that the students have acquitted themselves in grammar satisfactorily, but arithmetic was not done well. In New Testament history the work has been well done. In English history and Latin there is a decided improvement. The girls excel in German. In mathematics there are instances of inaccuracy. In chemistry the work is well done. The Albert scholarship has been awarded to Forsyth, of Liverpool.

Mr. Birley, M.P., presided, on Thursday week, at the annual meeting of the National Education Union, and asked the subscribers to determine what future course should be taken. On the motion of Lord Stanley of Alderley it was resolved to give special attention to the mode of securing attendance in districts without school boards, to the difficulties of voluntary schools in board districts, and to such amendments of the Education Act as experience had shown to be desirable. A sub-committee was appointed to watch closely the manner in which the Education Act was administered.

Liverpool has had a week of English opera. The Carl Rosa English Opera Company, after a short but most successful season in Dublin, gave "Martha" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, on Monday, when Miss Rose Hersee, in fine voice again now she has fully recovered from her severe illness, represented the heroine with wonted sweetness and charm of manner. The new tenor, Mr. F. C. Packard, who has a rich, expressive voice, also achieved a success as Lionello. The popularity of the Carl Rosa English Opera Company is not surprising when it is enabled to represent to perfection the operas of "Martha," "Maritana," "The Bohemian Girl," "La Sonnambula," "Faust," &c., in one week. This was the Liverpool programme, which will, doubtless, be repeated in the other provincial cities to be visited by Mr. Carl Rosa during his present brief tour.

M. Michel Chevalier arrived in Liverpool, on Tuesday afternoon, upon a visit to the Chamber of Commerce. He was received at the station by the principal members of the chamber, and accompanied Mr. Baily, the president, to that gentleman's residence. On Wednesday he attended the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and was afterwards entertained at a banquet by the president and council of that organisation. A letter was read from Mr. Bright, in which he stated that it would have given him great pleasure to be present; but he must adhere to the rule he had been obliged to make for himself and to abstain from meetings and public dinners during this Session. The right hon. gentleman expressed his belief that M. Chevalier had done more than any other man now living to create a perpetual goodwill between his country and ours. A note was also read from the Earl of Derby regretting that official engagements rendered it impossible for him to meet so distinguished a guest. M. Chevalier made a long speech on the advantages of free trade, pointing out that in that matter Europe was approaching a great testing-point, owing to the speedy termination of commercial treaties, on the renewal of which some improvements must be effected. During the day M. Chevalier received two deputations—one from the Sugar Refiners' Association, to whom he held out some hope of a reduction of the French bounties, and the other from the Financial Reform Association. M. Chevalier has accepted an invitation from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to dinner some day next week.



NEW ENTRANCE TO THE GALLERY OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, PALL-MALL EAST.

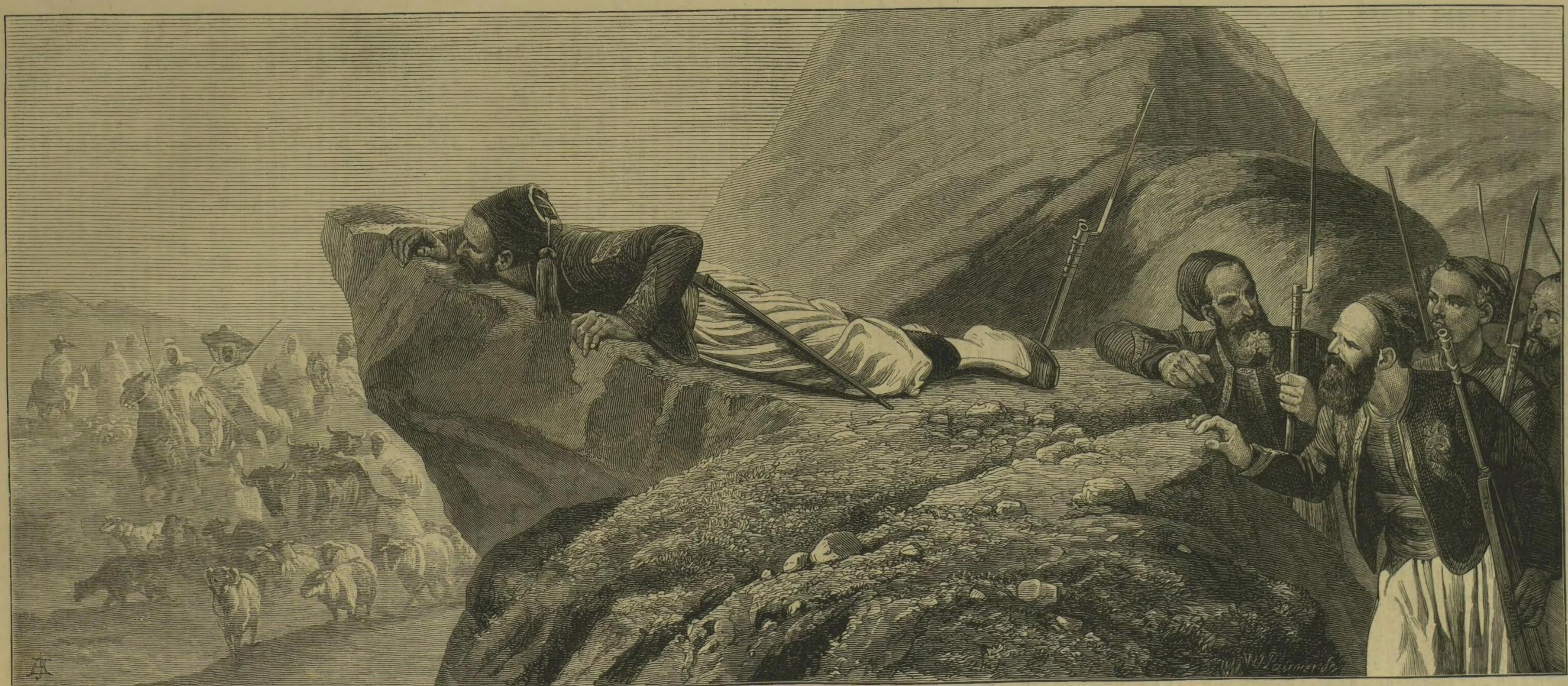
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The private view of the Exhibition of this Society for the present season is opened to-day. In point of age, the Society ranks next to the Royal Academy, and is scarcely less distinguished amongst the art-institutions of this country. Founded, in 1804, for the special culture and encouragement of water-colour painting, it has gradually formed a new school of art, of singular beauty and attraction, which has attained to a European reputation. In some fashion or other, painting in water colours is probably the oldest known method of painting; but that particular form which has found expression in the use of transparent colours is of British growth, and dates from within the memory of men now living. All who take an interest in the rise and progress of water-colour painting may learn something of its visible history by glancing at the slightly tinted, or "stained drawings" as they were designated, of the typographical draughtsmen, who flourished at the latter part of the last century. We need only point to the examples, which may be seen at the South Kensington Museum, of Hearne and of Rooker, as typical of the character and mode of working of the time. One general formula prevailed, which gave to all a strong family likeness. The drawings were outlined carefully in pencil, or with the pen, and shaded with Indian ink and blue, over which pale washes of colour were passed to indicate the local tints. In this consisted the universal process of the early water colourists. To Turner and Girtin is due the uncommon merit of having led the way to that marvellous change in the practice and use of the material which was soon to become generally adopted.

Abandoning the prescribed mixture, of black and blue combined, and laying in their drawings at once firmly with the local colours, they rapidly displayed the latent charm and unsuspected beauty hitherto concealed under the old form of water-colour art. They thus conferred upon it a vitality which has strengthened with time, and has rooted itself deep in the admiration of this country. Under the hands of the founders of the Water-Colour Society technical improvements quickly followed. At the first exhibition, held in Brook-street, in 1805, the drawings of Varley, Glover, Cristall, Havel, Shelley, Hills, Barrett, and others, displayed such unsuspected powers in the new mode as to take the town by storm; and Robson, Heaphy, Prout, Harding, Dewint, Fielding, Cattermole, David Cox, William Hunt, and others bring us near to the now living members of the Society. The matchless skill and mastery of purpose exhibited by these artists have conferred upon their works an almost priceless value in the eyes of collectors and connoisseurs. Each, in manner and degree, has contributed to enlarge the field, and by their splendid creations to elevate the art from its humble origin in the drawings of the "Tinters" and "Stainers" of the past generation, to the dignified character it now holds of "Painting in Water Colours." As at present constituted, the Society of Painters in Water Colours is composed of thirty Members and a body of Associates unlimited in number. Its annual Exhibitions have been continued in an unbroken series from the period of its foundation to the present time. It is the seventieth which will be opened to the public next week.

We present an illustration of the new and elegant entrance to the Society's gallery in Pall-mall East. This is a handsome addition to the ornate structures rising in the neighbourhood

of the "finest site in Europe." The society are indebted for this to the architectural skill and taste of its designer, Mr. F. P. Cockerell, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The old entrance to the gallery is no doubt familiar to the recollection of most of our readers. It has been sought in the recent alterations to give at once a more convenient and roomy approach to the gallery, and a front of such artistic character as should form a more worthy preface to its contents. The style chosen is that of the middle period of the Renaissance. The front is divided into two unequal bays, flanked by buttresses, surmounted by terminal figures or caryatides. The larger bay, surmounted by an arched panel filled in with sculpture, forms the entrance to the gallery; and the smaller one, having a pedimented doorway, is the entrance to Messrs. Tanqueray's premises. The sculpture in the tympanum of the arch consists of two bays in bas-relief, supporting a panel of black marble, which bears the name of the Society, and is surmounted by a group of appliances of the painters' art. The whole of the sculptures are executed with great spirit and grace, and are the work of Signor Fabbrucci, a Florentine sculptor settled in London. The new entrance itself consists of an external lobby, inclosed by iron gates, leading by glass doors to a small hall, from which the first flight of the staircase ascends to a landing and joins the whole staircase, the upper part of which remains unaltered. The contracted space available precluded any great architectural display; but it has been sought to make the most of it by an arrangement of columns in the manner of the ancient "atrium." The marble pavement of the hall and landings is a revival of the ancient "opus sectile," and is an effective and comparatively inexpensive decoration.



"LES POURVOYEURS DE LA CANTINE," BY JANET LANGE.

"LES POURVOYEURS DE LA CANTINE."

This title, which may be translated "Caterers for the Camp Kitchen," is a rather humorous commentary on the subject of M. Janet Lange's picture. It is a foraging party of French Zouaves, with the vivandière of their regiment, on the point of intercepting an Arab convoy of live mutton in a rocky pass of Algeria, where the enemy will have no chance of driving off that bleating flock and escaping pursuit. The success of this bold and skilful enterprise cannot be doubted, if we look at the manly figures and faces of the French soldiers, each individual seeming perfectly well to know what he is about, and how to do it. It is probable that they have been engaged in many such adventures before; and the recital of their valorous feats has often cheered the evening repast in camp when they have returned, laden with provender-booty, to their hungry comrades. This occupation must have all the zest of a hunting day's sport, and we trust that it will endow the brave fellows with a keen appetite, and with the means of satisfying the appetite in a healthy and natural manner. The Engraving is made by permission of Messrs. Goupil and Co., publishers of a photograph of this picture.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN VENICE.

Several Illustrations are now given, from sketches by our Special Artist, in addition to the one published in our last, of the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, at Venice, from Monday, the 5th, to Wednesday, the 7th inst. The review of Italian troops, on the Tuesday, at Vigoza, was an

animated military spectacle, the weather was fine, and the situation of the ground is beautiful. The arrangements for the public made by the Prefect of Padua were such as to prevent all disorder. Here, again, the reception of the Sovereigns as they came on the ground, shortly before noon, was most enthusiastic, even for Italians. That the Emperor was highly gratified no one who watched the expression of his face could doubt. The troops on the ground included 10,000 infantry, 1,000 artillery, 1,500 cavalry, and 200 sappers. No manoeuvres were attempted, but the troops were massed in eight columns, fifty yards distant. Their Majesties, having ridden up and down the lines, took up their station at the flagstaff, when the troops executed a march past. By two the review was over, and the general opinion was that the troops had acquitted themselves most creditably, special praise being bestowed upon the bersaglieri and horse artillery. The Emperor complimented the general officers warmly. Princess Margherita, accompanied by the Emperor on horseback, who rode by her carriage across the ground to the seat prepared for her, was loudly cheered by the assembled multitude, with whom, as already mentioned, she is a prime favourite. Perhaps the prettiest sight of all was that of the Sovereigns in a small, gaily-decked steamer, with the barges of the municipality, and the immense number of gondolas escorting the Imperial guest over the lagoon.

There was a grand state dinner that evening in the Palace of the Doges. The vast room in which the banquet was held was one bower of rare and beautiful flowers. The Emperor occupied the centre place, having Princess Margherita seated on one hand and the King of Italy on the other. Only two toasts were proposed. The first was proposed by the King, in which his Majesty drank to the health

of his friend the Emperor of Austria and Hungary, and to the union of the two nations. The Emperor, responding in Italian, said: "I thank you, with the most lively gratitude, for the glad welcome you have so generously given me; and I now most heartily drink to 'The Health of the King of Italy, to that of the Royal Family, and to the Prosperity of Italy.'" Etiquette forbade any noisy manifestation of applause, but it was etiquette only in such presence that could have suppressed the expression of feeling which such sentiments evoked. There was much lively conversation and laughter during the dinner amongst the members of the Royal party. The Emperor made an excellent dinner, but the King partook but sparingly of the choicest viands which, for the Royal party, were presented on a service of gold, the rest of the company being served on silver.

The gala performance at the Fenice Theatre afterwards was in the highest degree successful. This is, perhaps, the prettiest-shaped theatre in Europe, and looked that night charming beyond description, lined as its tiers were with the splendid uniforms of Austrian and Italian officers and diamond-covered toilettes of the ladies. Princess Margherita was literally clothed with jewels of priceless value. The two Sovereigns arrived after the first act of "Lucia," and left at the close of the second act. No praise is too high to bestow upon Dr. Gardini, the impresario, whose artistic labours succeeded in securing a splendid result. Albani was as charming as ever, while Tamagno, who is bound for London this season, sang with very fine effect. Both on the entrance and departure of the Monarchs the plaudits of the audience were heartily enthusiastic.

Next morning, at ten o'clock, the Emperor Francis Joseph and his

suite left for Dalmatia. All Venice came forth to give him a parting greeting. Along the Riva and around the Piazzetta there was a great crowd. Every quay and bridge, the tower of the Campanile, the balconies of the Doge's Palace—all were full. Long lines of troops lined the Riva. Out in the bay half a dozen excursion steamers, gaily decorated, were heavily laden with spectators. The English steamers were gay with bunting, their yards manned by lascars. Hundreds of gondolas rested lazily awaiting the departure.

One of our Illustrations represents the embarking from the steps leading from the Royal gardens, to which, by extraordinary favour, our Artist had the good fortune to be admitted. When the Imperial and Royal party reached the stairs, the Emperor, on whose arm the Princess of Piedmont was leaning, uncovered his head, and, taking her hand, he evidently uttered words of warm and grateful thanks. He then raised her hand with the most chivalric reverence and kissed it, bowed, and accompanied by the King, who, after repeatedly kissing the forehead of the Princess, again assisted the Emperor to his seat. The cannon roared, the people clapped their hands, and a loud and telling hurrah broke again and again from the manned yards of the two Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels. The gondola pulled alongside the gun-boats, the Sovereigns stepped on board, and, amidst an indescribable enthusiasm, the Imperial visit to Venice was brought to a splendid close.

The Royal steamer then took the lead past the Lido, St. George's Armenian convent, where Byron lived, and through the ship channel. A brilliant group of Austrians in uniform stood in the forepart of the vessel. The two Monarchs remained alone in conversation under an awning at the stern. All the forts saluted as they passed, the

soldiers standing in single file around the parapets. A dozen military bands played the Austrian Anthem. At Port Malamocco, where four iron Italian frigates were anchored, the yacht Miramar awaited the Emperor. The leave-taking took place on board the Italian gun-boat. At eleven the Miramar weighed anchor and stood out to sea, making for Pola, at the head of the Adriatic; and King Victor Emmanuel left the same afternoon for Naples.

The *Diritto* gives the following as exactly the words of the Emperor to the King at their private conversation at Venice:—"I have chosen Venice because, being the last city given up by my Government, I intend to demonstrate to all the world that Austria has renounced definitively and for ever all idea and all pretension to Italy. The wonderful events which have happened in the brief space of a few years, which have conducted Italy to unity and independence, show themselves to have sprung from a superhuman power before which I feel the duty of bowing."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 22.

The fatal balloon experiment and the public funeral of the unfortunate victims have diverted the attention of the Parisians from the controversy between Germany and Belgium, which, since it has come to be understood that the late semi-warlike menaces against France had no official significance, is the only political topic of particular importance. It was on Thursday last that three well-known French aeronauts ascended from the gas-works at La Vilette in the balloon Zenith, under the auspices of the Aerial Navigation Society over here, for the purpose of determining the greatest altitude it was possible to attain with security. The ascent was accomplished under the most favourable conditions, but next day Paris was startled by the publication of a telegram announcing that two of the aeronauts were dead and the third in a precarious state. The balloon, if we may believe the reported indications of the sealed barometer, which was recovered uninjured, had actually risen to the enormous height of 14,000 metres, or upwards of eight miles. Before this altitude was attained the occupants of the car had become totally unconscious, through not steadily continuing to make use of the apparatus for furnishing a supply of oxygen, with which the balloon had been provided. On attaining the height of 7000 metres, or four miles, the temperature, according to M. Gaston Tissandier, the single surviving aeronaut, was 10 deg. below Zero.

Sivel and Croce-Spinelli grew pale, and I myself (he proceeds to say) felt weak. We still mounted. Sivel turned towards me and said, "We have a great deal of ballast; shall I throw some out?" I answered, "Do as you think best;" and Croce nodded energetically. Four bags of ballast, each weighing 50 lbs., were hanging outside the car by small cords. Sivel drew his knife and cut three cords, when the sacks emptied themselves, and we went up rapidly. Suddenly I found myself so weak that I could not turn my head to look at the others. I wished to seize the oxygen tube, but found it impossible to move my arm. My mind was still quite clear. I had my eyes fixed on the barometer, and I saw the needle pass over the mark 290 deg. of pressure, then 280 deg., and beyond. I wished to call out "We are at 8000 metres of height!" but my tongue was as if paralysed. Suddenly my eyes closed and I fell helpless, losing recollection entirely. This was about 1.30 p.m. At 2.8 p.m. I awoke for an instant. The balloon was falling rapidly. I was able to cut away a sack of ballast to stop the swiftness of our descent and to write on my register the following lines: "We are descending. Temperature, 8 deg. Height, 315. Sivel and Croce still insensible at bottom of car. Falling very fast." Scarcely had I written these lines when a sort of tremor seized me, and I fainted again. I felt a violent draught, proving the descent to be very rapid. Some moments after I was shaken by the arm, and recognised Croce, who had recovered. "Throw out ballast," he said; "we are dropping." But I could scarcely open my eyes, and I do not know whether Sivel had awakened. I remember that Croce detached the aspirator, which he threw out, and also that he threw ballast, rugs, &c. I fell again into an inertia more complete than before, and it seemed as if I was sinking into the eternal sleep. I imagine that the balloon, empty of ballast, impermeable as it was, and very hot, mounted once more into the higher regions. About 3.15 I reopened my eyes, but found myself dizzy and enfeebled. But my mind cleared itself. The balloon was descending with terrible rapidity. The car swung violently, and described great circles. I dragged myself on my knees, and pulled Sivel by the arm, then Croce. "Awake!" I cried. My companions were doubled up in the car, with their heads hidden in their mantles. I collected all my strength, and tried to lift them. Sivel's face was black, his eyes glassy, his mouth open and full of blood. Croce-Spinelli had his eyes shut, and mouth bloody. I felt an awful wind from below. We were still about 6000 metres above the earth, and I threw over the two sacks of ballast remaining. Soon the ground seemed near. I sought my knife to cut the anchor cord, but could not find it. I was like a madman, and continued to call on Sivel. By good luck I found a knife and let the anchor go. The shock when it struck the earth was extremely violent. The balloon seemed to flatten, and I thought it would suddenly drop. But the wind was strong and carried it on. The anchor did not catch, and our car slipped across the fields, whilst the bodies of my hapless friends were dashed from side to side of the car. Every moment I thought they would fall out. But I was able to seize the valve-cord, and the balloon emptied; then ripped itself up against a tree. It was four o'clock. Putting foot to the ground, I was seized with a feverish excitement. On recovering, I approached my unhappy companions; but they were already cold and stiff.

The deaths of these unfortunate men of science doubtless resulted from asphyxia arising from the over-rarefied condition of the atmosphere, which did not afford sufficient oxygen to carry on the functions of the nerves or the circulation of the blood through the lungs. It was at Ciron, in the department of the Indre, where the descent took place, and the bodies of the ill-fated aeronauts were conveyed hence to Paris and interred, on Tuesday, in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise. The two deceased being of the Protestant faith, prayers were read over the bodies by a minister of that denomination, in the courtyard of the Orleans railway station, before the procession started on its way to the cemetery. Fully 10,000 persons took part in it, and the streets along which it passed were densely crowded. Marshal MacMahon was represented by one of his aides-de-camp, and the Department of Public Instruction by an Under-Secretary. The Institute, the army, and the navy were also officially represented, and several naval officers came up expressly from Brest and Cherbourg. MM. Gambetta and Ernest Picard appeared for the Government of National Defence, in whose service the aeronauts had won their first reputation; and Dr. Thuilier represented the Municipal Council of Paris. The School of Engineers and the Central School, to which Croce-Spinelli had belonged, sent a deputation; and it is needless to say that the various aeronautical societies were present in force.

The chief mourners were Croce-Spinelli's father, who, oppressed by grief, had to be borne along between a couple of friends, and Sivel's mother-in-law and little daughter. The brothers Tissandier were both present, M. Gaston Tissandier, who was shockingly cut about, looking twenty years older than he did previous to his luckless ascent. M. Jules Goddard, still suffering from the wounds which he had

received in his last aerial excursion, had come up from Nantes to attend the funeral of his unfortunate confrères. Doctor Thuilier, in the name of the Municipal Council, made a speech at the cemetery, in which he remarked that heroism brings out heroism, and that he felt assured the example of those martyrs of science whose remains lay before him would not be lost. He also eulogised M. Tissandier's conduct during the siege of Paris. Other orations followed, including one from a citizen of the United States, and a few words from M. Gaston Tissandier, who broke down under his emotion.

On Saturday last there was a military carrousel at the Palais des Champs Elysées, at which the President of the Republic, Marshal MacMahon, the Minister of War, and the members of the Marshal's military household were present. On a signal being given, no less than 250 cadets of the military school of St. Cyr, mounted on gaily-caparisoned steeds, rode in single file along the lists, saluting the Marshal and Maréchal with their pennoned lances as they passed the tribune of honour. The salute concluded, the ring match, or *cours de bagues*, was ridden for, the competitors starting in threes, at a full gallop, endeavouring, as they flew along, one after the other, to detach with naked lances rings from poles. Cutting off the heads of pasteboard figures planted in the sand was next essayed, followed by striking the target with a javelin while riding at full speed and at some twenty or thirty yards' distance. Next came the mêlée, intended to reproduce the confusion of a collision between two hostile forces of cavalry. On a trumpet sounding, the cavaliers rapidly fell again into single file, slowly rode round the court, saluted the Marshal and Maréchal, and made their exit amid thundering applause. The cadets of the Staff School now went in twos, fours, sixes, eights, and then all abreast, at some very tough leaps, several of the riders acquitting themselves remarkably well.

A duel took place the other day at Avricourt, across the frontier of Alsace, between M. Rogat, a writer in the Bonapartist journal *Le Pays*, and M. Maggioli, of the well-known Legitimist organ *L'Union*. The affair arose out of some observations of the former condemnatory of General Mendirey for ordering the recent execution of eight Alphonist soldiers, and resulted in both combatants being slightly wounded in the hand after half an hour's engagement.

The long-announced piece at the Ambigu theatre based upon the Tichborne *cause célèbre* was, after innumerable postponements, performed for the first time on Tuesday evening. Originally the play was to have been called the "Affaire Tichborne," and next the "Affaire Orton;" but the authorities, dreading, I suppose, a diplomatic incident, prohibited its performance under either of these titles, and the piece finally appeared as the "Affaire Coverley;" Sir Roger Tichborne being named after Addison's amiable Knight, while Arthur Orton is transformed into Arthur Gordon, and black Bogle figures under the cognomen of Pompey. The play, which is of a highly melodramatic character, and has more horrors if less rougery in it than the incidents on which it is assumed to be based, seems to have met with complete success.

It is reported that Captain Boyton is to pay us a visit in about three weeks' time and swim in his aquatic costume from Bercy to St. Cloud, for the gratification of the Parisians.

SPAIN.

In laying the foundation-stone of an asylum for the poor at Madrid, on Sunday, King Alfonso said the nation would always find in him a father, and he would endeavour to preserve religious faith and mutual affection between himself and the people.

Mr. Layard, the British Minister, had a long conference on Wednesday with Senor Canovas del Castillo respecting the indemnity claimed for the losses suffered by British subjects resident at Carthagena during the cantonal insurrection.

Forty-two thousand conscripts of the last levy have joined the army up to the present. A Carlist cavalry force which advanced into the province of Albacete has been driven back by the Royal troops. A Madrid telegram states that the Royal army has captured Mendigorría, near Estella. A despatch from San Sebastian says that on the 18th the Carlists threw a bridge over the Oria near Uribel. They attempted a fresh attack upon Zudugaray, but were repulsed with loss. Advices have reached Madrid to the effect that the Carlists have seized a number of women and children in the province of Soria, and have demanded a ransom of 25,000 piasters under a threat to shoot the prisoners.

One half of the indemnity of 90,000 dols. due to the United States for the Virginian outrage has been paid, and the remaining moiety is to be remitted soon.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, with the young Princesses, removed last week from the Palace of Brussels to the Château de Laeken, the Royal summer residence.

During the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday week the Minister for Foreign Affairs read the correspondence that had recently passed between Berlin and Brussels. He also said that a fresh note had been received from Germany on the previous day, in which any intention of making an attack on the liberty of Belgium was repudiated. The Minister, while suggesting that an immediate discussion of the subject would be inopportune, declared that the Belgian Government were resolved to fulfil their international obligations, and that it was their utmost desire to maintain friendly relations with Germany.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved a bill imposing a tax upon admissions to museums and art-galleries. The Minister of Justice has presented to Parliament a bill establishing a Supreme Court of Justice in Rome.

Garibaldi is suffering from an acute attack of rheumatism, and is confined to his bed.

GERMANY.

On Sunday morning the Emperor William arrived at Wiesbaden. He was received with much cheering, and the town was decorated. His Majesty has sent a letter to Victor Emmanuel expressing his satisfaction at the recent visit of the Emperor of Austria to Venice, and the wish that the visit may strengthen the friendship existing between the two Sovereigns.

The Crown Prince and Princess are travelling incog. in Italy. The Prince is the bearer of an autograph letter of the Emperor to the King of Italy, wherein the hope is expressed that a meeting between the Monarchs may take place at a later period of the year.

The Berlin *Post* announces that the Emperor has accepted the principle of the proposed bill for abolishing and dissolving the religious orders, and that the Ministry are now draughting the measure.

The bill by which clauses 15, 16, and 18 of the Prussian Constitution are abrogated, in order to the enactment of the new ecclesiastical law, passed its first and second reading in the Lower House yesterday week. Only the Ultramontane members voted against it. Prince Bismarck spoke twice during the debate.

In Saturday's sitting of the Upper House the bill withdrawing the State grants from the Roman Catholic bishoprics and clergy was adopted on the second reading without alter-

ation. The Lower House of the Diet passed the District and Provincial Administration Bill in its third reading.

By a majority of 275 votes to 90 the bill for abrogating the Constitutional clauses relating to the Church was, on Monday, finally adopted in the Lower House.

The Bavarian Diet was closed yesterday week in the name of the King by Prince Luitpold. The Speech from the Throne says all the laws which have been passed have been sanctioned, and it promises that all the wishes and proposals made by the Diet shall be carried out. The King expresses his thanks and acknowledgment to the Legislature for the measures it has adopted towards developing the intellectual life of the nation, but regrets that the bill regulating the legal status of military officials was rejected. In conclusion a hope is expressed that the future representatives of the country will also stand loyally by the King in furthering the well-being of Bavaria and the prosperity of the German Empire.

A fuller abstract of the recent German note to Belgium shows that the Berlin Government maintained that the primary consideration in connection with their demand was that the practical necessity for the redress they asked for should be recognised, and that the difficulties in the way of giving it effect were of secondary importance.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Imperial tour through Dalmatia continued as successful as it had been at its beginning. The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says that the five days' stay at Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, was one continuous succession of rejoicings. The Italian population of the town as well as the Slavonic country population, which had come in large numbers and with its picturesque costume, contributed not a little to heighten the effect of the scenery, and vied with each other in their loyal manifestations. On the 15th the Emperor left Zara for Sebenico, the next stage in his journey, passing through that intricate maze of islands which borders the coast, and landing on the way at Zara Vecchia, the old capital destroyed by the Venetians, at the island of Martero, at Stretto, and at Zlarin, where there are extensive coral fisheries. Everywhere there was the same enthusiastic reception.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

We learn from Christiania that, after a debate of three days' duration, the Storting has rejected by a large majority all the bills proposing modifications of the political suffrage.

AMERICA.

The centenary of the battle of Lexington has been celebrated in various parts of the United States. At Concord (near which town the battle was fought) fifty thousand persons were present, including President Grant and the members of the Cabinet. A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read expressing friendly feelings towards the American people. A statue was unveiled and orations were delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson and George William Curtis. A poem was read by James Russell Lowell. At Lexington statues of John Hancock and Samuel Adams were unveiled, with orations by Richard Henry Dana and Charles Hudson.

The Louisiana Legislature has ratified the compromise effected between the Republicans and Democrats, which leaves Mr. Kellogg in undisturbed possession of the Governorship, but gives the control of the House to the Conservatives.

Mr. Bristow, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, has called in 5,000,000 dols. worth of Five-Twenty coupon bonds of the fourth series of 1862.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington has issued a report stating that the condition of the winter wheat is much below that of last year, in consequence of the lateness of the spring.

From Vienna it is stated that the course of the Danube has been successfully altered, and a strong current is now setting through the new bed of the river.

An investigation has been opened by the Chinese Government respecting the murder of Lieutenant Margary, but they have appointed a person of inferior position to preside over it.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that a conspiracy has been discovered in Khiva for assassinating all the Russians there. The chief of Urgendsch has been made prisoner. The Russian papers accuse the Emir of Afghanistan of complicity, because Afghan outposts are roaming along the Upper Oxus. Military operations are said to be intended.

We learn from the Cape of Good Hope that the Ministers there propose to repeal the Act of Parliament by virtue of which Langalibalele is confined on Robben Island, and to introduce another for the detention of the chief and his son within the limits of the colony on the mainland. Langalibalele is to be treated not as a convict, but as an exile on parole.

An election of a Judge of the Royal Court of Jersey took place at St. Helier's on Wednesday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Dumaresq, on the plea of ill-health. There were three candidates for the honour—Mr. Augustus Aspley Legros, Constable of St. Peter's parish; Mr. Clement Nicholls, and Mr. William Sisson. Mr. Legros was returned by an overwhelming majority.

Telegrams from Shetland state that the Danish mail-steamer *Dina* arrived at Lerwick last week from Reykjavik, being her first trip for the season. She brings particulars of a great eruption of the mountain called Trolladynjav, in the north of Iceland. It occurred in December last, and was preceded by earthquakes. The weather during the month was very foggy, and the flames from the burning mountain could not be seen to advantage until Jan. 2, when the sight presented was magnificent. Columns of fire and stones were shot straight up into the air to a great height, and fell back into the crater in so narrow a circumference that the formation of new lava only extended twelve miles from north-west to south-east. An exploring party state that from the side of the ravine, at a point as near as they could get for the burning lava, they could see down through the volcanic fissures lurid flames like vast reeking rivers of fire playing in wild confusion among "the wreck of matter."

Dr. Albert Günther has succeeded to the post of Keeper of the Zoological Department of the British Museum, vacant by the death of Dr. Gray.

A banquet was given at Colchester on Wednesday, at which all political parties in the county of Essex were represented, in honour of the return of Sir Charles Du Cane, after six years' absence as Governor of Tasmania. Lord Carlingford, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided.

A handsome testimonial is to be presented to Captain Richard Revett, of the West India mail-steamer *Nile*, on his arrival in England. In recognition of the gallantry shown by Captain Revett, on Dec. 23, 1874, in subduing the fire which then broke out on board the *Nile*, the passengers are to present him with a testimonial in the shape of a salver, with jug and two goblets in silver plate. The exertions of the first officer of the *Nile*, Mr. Hampshire, on the same occasion will also be recognised by the gift of a sextant from the passengers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become patron to the West London Hospital, Hammersmith-road.

A soirée was held, yesterday week, in connection with the Quckett Microscopical Club, at University College.

The Palæontographical Society held its annual banquet, yesterday week, under the presidency of Professor Owen.

Eight hundred Refuge and Industrial School children gave a concert on Wednesday afternoon at Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

According to the half-yearly report of the Civil Service Supply Association, the number of members is 4488, and the gross profit during six months was at the rate of £93,000 a year.

At the meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute, held on Monday, a paper on the connection between the philosophy of Locke and the sceptical principles of the day was read by Dr. H. Coleman.

A show of spring flowers was held, on Wednesday afternoon, in the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens; and, though not to be compared with some of the summer shows, proved comparatively successful.

The Duke of Richmond, on Monday, received a deputation of Scotch landowners and members of Parliament, who submitted to him a memorial respecting the present unsatisfactory state of the law of entail in Scotland.

The first café of the People's Café Company was opened yesterday week by the president, the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building is situated in Whitecross-street; and a second café, in Whitechapel, is nearly ready for opening.

Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., presided at the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils in the Crystal Palace School of Practical Engineering, which took place, on Saturday, in the south-east tower of the building.

Meetings of clergymen, ministers, and others have been held to promote the objects of the National Temperance League, and several papers have been read and speeches delivered on the subject of the liquor traffic.

The Ramblers' Club, described as a club intended for artists, literary men, and scientific travellers—in fact, ramblers from every part of the world—has taken commanding premises at No. 66, Coleman-street, City. Already 800 persons have joined the club.

Upwards of 800 children were assembled, on Wednesday, at the annual gathering of the Refuge and Reformatory Union, held at Exeter Hall under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. A satisfactory account of the operations of the Union was given, and a resolution to support it was passed.

Sir George Shaw Lefevre, Clerk of the Parliament, is succeeded by Sir William Rose, K.C.B., who had been deputy clerk for upwards of a quarter of a century; and his place is filled by Mr. Ralph Disraeli, the only surviving brother of the Premier, who up to the present time has held the post of Registrar of the Court of Chancery.

Yesterday week a deputation of matmakers waited upon the Home Secretary to complain of the effects of prison labour on their trade. After listening to the various representations that were made, Mr. Cross said he was taking some steps with a view to removing some of the hardships complained of, and would see if anything further could be done in that direction.

Dr. Sedgwick Saunders was, on Monday, presented by the City Corporation with an address and some valuable pieces of plate in recognition of his services in connection with the Guildhall Free Library. In the evening the library committee entertained the Lord Mayor and about eighty other guests at dinner at the London Tavern.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 92,371, of whom 35,330, were in workhouses and 57,041 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1874, these figures showed a decrease of 9504. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 482, of whom 344 were men, 120 women, and 18 children under sixteen.

At a special meeting of the Metropolitan District Asylums' Board, last Saturday, called to consider an offer made by Mr. James Harvey to purchase the present site for the Hampstead Fever Hospital for £26,000 and to furnish a new site in Mill-lane, a proposal was made to refer the proposition to a select committee. The chairman (Dr. Brewer) decided that the motion was out of order, as the question had been decided at a previous meeting.

The twenty-seventh annual conference of Trade Protection Societies was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday—under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Bennett, of Manchester. The report stated that during the past year the number of members had increased to 20,000. A resolution was passed in favour of a revision of the Carriers' Act. Improvements were suggested in the Bankruptcy Act and the County Courts Act.

With the concurrence of the Prince of Wales, Sir Albert Woods has delegated to Mr. Thomas Fenn, a Past Assistant Grand Director of Masonic Ceremonies, the duty of making the arrangements for the admission of the brethren on the forthcoming occasion of the installation of his Royal Highness as their Grand Master. Every precaution will be taken, so that none but duly-accredited Masons are present, and they must all present themselves according to rules and regulations.

A meeting was held on Thursday week, at Kensington Chapel, to present the Rev. J. J. Stoughton, D.D., with an address and a sum of £3000, in token of the esteem in which he is held by his congregation. The chair was occupied by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who was supported by Sir Charles Reed, the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Morley Punshon, Dr. Allon, Dr. Angus, and others. Dean Stanley, in his speech, acknowledged the personal sympathy he had always experienced from Dr. Stoughton, and commended his "History of the Church" for its impartiality and earnestness.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Tuesday night at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Mr. Shipton, the secretary of the association, read an abstract of the annual report, which, after alluding to the necessity which existed for such an association, referred to the work done during the past year. There is an adverse balance of £261, but the regular income of the society is in a healthy condition. The Bishop of Melbourne moved the first resolution, to the effect that the work undertaken by the society was deserving and needed widely extended support. This was seconded by Sir T. Kennaway, Bart., M.P., supported by Professor R. Smyth, M.P. (president of the association in Londonderry), and carried unanimously. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. W. B. Carpenter, M.A., Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, and by the Rev. R. D. Wilson, of Claverton Chapel.

The Sacred Harmonic Society conclude their series of subscription concerts this season on Friday next, the 30th inst., with a performance of Sir Michael Costa's oratorio, "Eli," conducted by the composer. The principal vocalists will be Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Raby, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley.—In consequence of the great success attending the recent performances of "St. Paul" and "Israel in Egypt," the committee have made arrangements to repeat those works, as extra concerts, on May 14 and 21.

The Lord Chief Justice, in replying for "Her Majesty's Judges," at a dinner given on Wednesday evening by the Master and Wardens of the Drapers' Company, referred with evident emotion to his long public life, and declared that, when he was received by such an assembly as that with so cordial a greeting as he had received, he had no apprehension for his judicial character. There could be nothing more mischievous or more fraught with evil to the welfare of this country than to seek to undermine confidence in the administration of justice. His Lordship was enthusiastically cheered.

At the pro-cathedral, Kensington, on Thursday week, the provost and chapter and all the Roman Catholic clergy of Westminster assembled and presented congratulatory addresses to Cardinal Manning on his recent elevation; and on Wednesday an address and testimonial were presented to Cardinal Manning on his elevation to the Sacred College by the Duke of Norfolk, as president of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, on behalf of the Catholics of England and Scotland. Many noblemen and gentlemen were present.—Professor Paley, on Wednesday, delivered the opening address to the students of the Roman Catholic University College at Kensington, the Rev. Mgr. Capel presiding. The address, which was delivered to an audience of some forty or fifty students, was directed to the value of the maintenance of the teaching of the classical languages as a branch of education.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday, the following rewards for gallantry in saving or attempts to save life were conferred:—To Sub-Lieutenant Rogers, R.N., of H.M.S. Raleigh, the silver medal; to Midshipman Walter S. Smith, H.M.S. Pallas, the silver medal; to Lieutenants J. L. Hammet and Malcolm, H. Drummond, and Acting Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Charles C. Jeffery, all of H.M.S. Lord Warden, the bronze medallion; to Thomas Jenkins, a private of the 25th Regiment, the bronze medal; and to Thomas Farren, 18, the bronze medal. Testimonials, inscribed on vellum, recording the thanks of the society, were also awarded to Thomas Frank, William Glasspole, James Carton, John Carvin, and John Murphy. Pecuniary rewards were made to Alfred Blake, Charles Double, and John Wilson.

The Lord President of the Council has formally approved the scheme of the late Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of the foundation of Lady Eleanor Holles, in the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. The various endowments attaching to the charity, which produce an income averaging £1500 a year, are henceforth to be devoted to maintaining the existing Lady Holles's school in Redcross-street as an elementary school for girls; and a sum of £7000 may further be expended in providing the site and buildings for a girls' middle school to accommodate not less than 250 day scholars, together with a residence for the head mistress. The foundation having been dealt with in terms of the nineteenth section of the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, an express stipulation is made that the education given in these two schools shall be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England. The representative governors are to be six in number, three being elected by the vestry and three by the members of the School Board for London, upon the selection of the City division of the board and the division in which the middle school will be situated. Two at least of the six governors are to be women. For the present, however, five surviving trustees are nominated governors for life, and three ladies are named who will also act at once as members of the governing body.

The Princess of Wales attended Messrs. Moody and Sankey's service in Her Majesty's Opera House on Thursday week, when there was a crowded attendance. On Tuesday the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, and several ladies in waiting to the Princess of Wales attended the revival meeting and occupied the Royal box. The house was crowded in every part. Mr. Moody gave an address on God's Love to the World, and Mr. Sankey sang several of the most popular hymns as solos. At night the house was again crowded. The Rev. Donald Fraser preached, and Mr. Sankey sang, and afterwards conducted an inquiry meeting, assisted by "Christian workers." Mr. Moody conducted a service at the New Hall at the East-End, which was attended by about 10,000 people. Her Majesty's Opera was again densely crowded in every part at Messrs. Moody and Sankey's services on Wednesday afternoon. The Royal box was occupied by the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Constance Leveson Gower, and the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans. A large number of the aristocracy are also said to have been present in the reserved seats.—A number of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's "workers" have gone into the East-End and brought out the very poorest from the alleys. To these they gave a tea-party, and the experiment is to be repeated for several Sundays.

There were 2591 births and 1675 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 201, and the deaths by 96, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 28 and 27 per 1000, further declined last week to 25. The 1675 deaths included 1 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 76 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, and 22 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 175 deaths were referred, against 219 and 203 in the two preceding weeks. These 175 deaths were 82 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 2.7 per 1000. The number of deaths referred to measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria differed but slightly from those returned in recent weeks. The 76 deaths from whooping-cough showed a decline of 19 from those in the previous week, and included 20 in the east and 29 in the south group of districts; 6 occurred in Bermondsey, 8 in Lambeth, and 5 in Newington. The 20 deaths referred to fever showed a further decline of 8 from those returned in the two previous weeks, and were 23 below the corrected average weekly number; 3 were certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two previous weeks had been 534 and 496, further declined last week to 462, but exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 138; 267 resulted from bronchitis, and 130 from pneumonia. The 130 fatal cases of pneumonia exceeded the average by so many as 40, and included 63 of children under five years of age. One death only was attributed during the week to street accidents, but 48 cases of injury from these causes were reported.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The turf has lost a very notable man in Sir Joseph Hawley, who, we much regret to state, died on Tuesday afternoon last. He had suffered from a protracted illness, though no serious results were apprehended until about a fortnight ago, when he became very much worse. Sir Joseph, who was the third Baronet, was born in 1814, and succeeded to the title in 1831. He entered the Army and served as a Lieutenant in the lancers; but, after a very short time, gave up his commission and went to live in Italy, where he began to race in confederation with Mr. J. M. Stanley, and enjoyed a fair share of luck with a few fifth-rate racehorses imported from England. In 1844 the "cherry and black" first appeared in this country, being borne by three or four moderate animals, and he did not achieve any very marked success until Miami secured the July Stakes and the Oaks in 1846 and 1847 respectively. Mendicant, however, was the foundation of Sir Joseph's turf fortunes; as, though she was unsuccessful on the turf, utterly failing to secure the Ascot Cup, with a special view to which she had been purchased, yet she was the dam of Beadsman, who secured the Derby and about £80,000 for "the lucky Baronet," and was the sire of Blue Gown, Rosicrucian, The Palmer, and so many more of the Kingsclere cracks. It would occupy far too much of our space to give even a bare list of Sir Joseph Hawley's important turf victories. Suffice it, therefore, to say that among them were four Derbys, won by Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown; a St. Leger, by Pero Gomez; two Middle Park Plates, by Pero Gomez and Green Sleeve; and innumerable handicaps and less important races. Sir Joseph's crusade as a turf reformer, about five years ago, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. We always consistently opposed most of the changes advocated by him, and the fact that several of the alterations then made have been tried and found wanting goes far to show that his views were mistaken. His death renders void several nominations for the great races, the most important being those of Chaplet and Stray Shot for the Oaks, and the former for the Grand Prix.

The interest of the Newmarket Craven Meeting was fairly sustained until the end. On Thursday Prince Arthur put an end to the Derby aspirations of Bay of Naples by presenting him with 9 lb. and beating him in a common canter over the D.M. Coomassie was made a strong favourite for a £100 Plate, but had no chance with Picnic at the finish. The winner, who is by Brown Bread—Alice Lee, had never run before, having broken his leg last season; so the result is a striking testimony to the skill of Messrs. Barrow, the veterinary surgeons of Newmarket, who had him in slings for some four months. Woodcock, a colt in Lord Portsmouth's stable, who has occasionally been backed at outside prices for the Derby, was a very bad third in this race, and, together with Roland Graeme and the rest of his Lordship's horses, has been scratched for the great event. George Frederick reappeared in the Claret Stakes, a race in which Lord Clifden, Fripouli, and other great favourites have come to signal grief. Mr. Cartwright's lucky horse was very big, and could make little fight with Miss Toto, who led all the way and won easily; and though the performance was not as good as it looked on paper, at any rate it proved conclusively that the reports of her roaring were utterly devoid of foundation. The International Free Handicap, on Friday, which ought to have proved a brilliant success, was completely spoilt by the extraordinary omission of any penalties for previous successes; and it was wonderful that ten animals could be found to oppose Peeping Tom (6 st. 12 lb.), who naturally won just as he liked, and has proved a most lucky purchase for Captain Bastard. A sweepstakes over the R.M. was chosen for the débüt of Pedometer, who was bought in for 1900 gs. at the sale of the late Baron Rothschild's stud, and was said to be superior to Cornelian or Coomassie. He signalled failure to sustain this reputation, for Breechloader had no trouble in defeating him; still, it must be admitted that the big son of King Tom was far from fit, and will very likely do better another day.

The glorious weather which we enjoyed during the early part of the week assured the success of the Epsom Spring Meeting, even had not the sport been exceptionally good. In spite of the fact that only £200 is added to the City and Suburban, while there are two or three new spring races with sums varying from £500 to £1000 added to them, the popularity of the old-established event continues undiminished, and a capital field of twenty-three appeared at the post on Tuesday. For the third year in succession a rank outsider proved successful, as 50 to 1 was laid against Dalham (7 st. 1 lb.), who defeated Freeman (7 st. 7 lb.) and Tam o' Shanter (6 st. 11 lb.) after a very pretty finish. Miss Toto (7 st. 10 lb.) was fourth, and it was generally considered that she ought to have won, as she was fast catching the leading trio at the finish, after getting very badly round Tattenham Corner. The three-year-olds, of some of whom such great things were expected, cut up moderately, and the poor form shown by Prince Arthur (6 st. 5 lb.) and Timour (5 st. 10 lb.) speaks badly for the future prospects of Garterly Bell and Balfie. The Westminster Stakes was selected for the first appearance of Julius Caesar, a high-priced own brother to Julius, whom Captain Machell purchased at Hampton Court last season. He is a remarkably powerful and fine-looking brown colt with four white legs, and, though far from fit, won pretty cleverly at the finish; still, Maidment had to drive him along for the greater part of the journey. The Prince of Wales's Stakes, on Wednesday, fully confirmed the result of the great event of the previous day, for Tam o' Shanter (7 st. 8 lb.) beat Miss Toto (8 st. 11 lb.) very easily indeed, and we fancy that the French mare requires a longer course. Ten ran for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, and once more outsiders had it all their own way, the issue being left to Hampton (6 st. 3 lb.) and Temple Bar (5 st. 12 lb.), the former just winning by a head. Trent (8 st. 12 lb.) ran fairly well, but Scamp (8 st. 7 lb.) never showed to the least advantage. Julius Caesar found the distance of the Hyde Park Plate much too short for him, and it fell to Charon, one of the all-conquering Hermits, who carried 5 lb. extra, his victory furnishing strong proof of the excellence of Corenelia, who beat him so very easily at Lincoln. A sad accident occurred in the first race, as Dudaim fell, and, rolling over Was, her jockey, injured him so terribly that he died before he could be carried to the stand.

The first meeting over the new course in Sandown Park was begun on Thursday, and we shall refer to it at length next week.

More than 22,000 children have entered themselves as competitors for Mr. Francis Peck's prizes to be given through the London School Board for examination in Scripture subjects. The prizes, amounting to £500, are open to all the children of the elementary schools of London.

Last Saturday night the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the chairman and members of the Metropolitan Board of Works and other gentlemen connected with the local government of the metropolis at a banquet at the Mansion House. Nearly 300 ladies and gentlemen were present.



THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S VISIT TO VENICE: PROCESSION ON THE GRAND CANAL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The vitality of the Tichborne case has been specially illustrated in the last five or six days; for, in the shape of Dr. Kenealy, it has occupied the eager attention of the House of Commons on several successive occasions. There is no doubt that this is the fault of the House itself, which has chosen to erect the counsel for the Claimant—now member for Stoke—into a personage whose vagaries are to amuse and excite members from day to day. It may, however, be observed that it is all very well to have Dr. Kenealy constantly before the House episodically, and comparatively briefly; but it may be predicted that, when he has finished that exercitation for which an opportunity has been afforded him (and who shall say when he will finish?), it will be found that enough will have been had of him; and, unless he contrives to play some other fantastic tricks, he will disappear for the present Session.

A chronological review of the *affaire* Kenealy would show that the devious humour of the House has caused the extraordinary occurrence of the time which should have been devoted to the delivery of the Budget being employed in a sort of baiting of the member for Stoke, the result being that the financial statement of the year was pronounced to a bare quorum of the Chamber. To be sure, it may be said that there was no expectation of hearing finance made musical, as by Mr. Gladstone, or eccentric and dodgy, as by Mr. Lowe; and this time Sir Stafford Northcote was known not to have the advantage of scattering six million amongst the taxpayers; but still it was proved, as it has often been proved, that the House prefers what, by a violent straining of language, may be called sport to business. In his perhaps over-anxiety to keep well with the House Mr. Disraeli at first ministered to this peculiar humour, though recently there may have been a suspicion that he is irritated by the pervading influence, from a disagreeable point of view, which Dr. Kenealy exercises on the erratic fancy of the House. At any rate, it was the Prime Minister who formally began the series of scenes which have recurred with a certain sameness on several nights. For he moved the rejection of a petition in the matter of the Tichborne Claimant, against which the Committee on Petitions had reported, and which was framed in the spirit and couched in the language for which the personal organ of Dr. Kenealy is sweetly distinguished; and he would fain have wrought the House up to semi-fury by dwelling on the atrocity of a demand for the impeachment of the Speaker. It is most probable that the sympathies of members were not too deeply moved by a sense of this enormity, and that they regarded it rather from an absurd point of view; but it served to promote their purpose—that of getting Dr. Kenealy, so to speak, to "tumble" before them. That learned person, however, seemed to be resolved to try the power of the *vis inertiae*, and he took a great deal of "poking up" before he stirred himself; and it was by means of the exertions of one who is nominally a working-man member—to wit, Mr. Macdonald—who possibly does not like anyone who addresses himself successfully to the classes which are his own special constituents, that Dr. Kenealy was made to break a somewhat sullen silence. If those who sought this end were gratified by what they got, no one can have anything to say; but it might be misinferred that to have gone through so much trouble to obtain so little was just suggestive of a waste of nervous energy. What was really gained was a speech from Mr. Bright, animated by so much of his ancient fire as to be a renewal of a pleasure which a part of the present House once enjoyed in perfection.

On the very next evening the Kenealy interlude was revived, to the evident satisfaction of a large audience; for Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who, of all the members outraged by the gentle candour of the *Englishman*, seems to be the most outraged, demanded of the member for Stoke, whom he had rated soundly on the previous night, when he meant to bring on his long-delayed impeachment of the Judges. With an assumption of offended dignity which was suggestive of the proverbial vicinity of the sublime to the ridiculous, Dr. Kenealy replied that he would not deign to answer his querist. In a very whirlwind of passion, and doubtless stimulated by praises which had been publicly made of his readiness to "bell the cat," Mr. Macdonald, amidst tumultuous sympathising roars, took up and repeated the question, in a manner as if he would say, Dare you decline to respond to me, who represent the class to which you are too successfully appealing? Still, though presumably terribly awed by the personified working class, Dr. Kenealy contrived to preserve his part of stubborn reticence, and he merely said that he would bring on his motion, in effect, when it pleased him. Later that same night the House had the gratification of getting a specimen of what may be called Dr. Kenealy's Ortonic style, when he condescended to speak on a petition which prayed for a free pardon "to the unhappy nobleman languishing in prison," and it might be suggested that it gave an idea of what would be the infliction which will occur when he expands that case indefinitely in bringing on his long-delayed motion, which he was induced at last reluctantly to fix for a particular time, perhaps as much as anything by Mr. Disraeli's pressure, and by the Prime Minister's sarcastically saying that violent bronchitis, which was pleaded as a reason for delay, was no excuse at all, because he (Mr. Disraeli) had conducted the whole business of last Session while labouring under that malady. Probably this was more effectual than even the tremendous denunciation of Mr. Waddy, uttered in a speech of intense vigour and dramatic elocution.

Another subject has ministered to the desire of the House to be titillated, and it is to Mr. C. E. Lewis primarily that obligation theron is due. It is matter of recollection how that gentleman persuaded the House to call to the bar the printers of certain newspapers which had published a letter read in the Committee on Loans to Foreign States, and how it came to pass that the said printers were kept trembling in awful suspense as to the fate which awaited them; while Mr. Disraeli was endeavouring to avert that fate by making a motion requiring the Committee itself to tell the whole story. Some cynically disposed persons would have it that Mr. Disraeli was for once enraged by the obstinacy with which Mr. Lowe resisted all efforts to fix on him the responsibility of contravening a technical rule of the House, which, though of late years fallen into desuetude, is not to be presumed to be obsolete. In the discussions on this matter there were some rather fiery deliverances; and notably Sir William Harcourt evinced how it was possible elaborately to prepare humorous epigrams, and yet to make them unrefined—or, to speak plainly, coarse and offensive; while it was shown that, in a comparatively brief space of time and in the coming of a reply, Mr. C. E. Lewis was able to concoct a spirited and telling retort on the satirical member for Oxford, which included a Shakespearian quotation of such length that it was suggestive of the idea that it must long before have been committed to memory in the hope that some opportunity would be afforded of hurling it out as if impromptu. If it was Mr. Disraeli's intention to "rule" Mr. Lowe by ordering the Committee on Foreign Loans to report all about the delinquency of publishing the Honduras Minister's letter in the newspapers, perhaps he may have been gratified by the fact

that Mr. Lowe, who came to the bar with the report in his hand very early in the preliminary business, had to stand there (at least he did so) for nearly an hour while a Kenealy episode was going on. In the event it may well be thought that the Premier's attempt to worry Mr. Lowe failed, and that the latter gentleman had the best of it. For the report of the Committee simply told that which everybody knew before, and the House having got into a muddle and a dilemma, Mr. Disraeli was fain to express himself content with having obtained the information he sought, and that he would let the matter drop, by-the-way slightly snubbing Mr. C. E. Lewis for threatening to raise it into a breach of privilege; while Mr. Lowe preserved intact his resolution of keeping absolute silence.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act Amendment Bill, which creates an intermediate Court of Appeal and retains the final appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords. After a long debate, the motion was agreed to. The Building Societies Act Amendment Bill was also read the second time.

The House was occupied on Monday night chiefly on questions of foreign policy, Lord Campbell introducing the Eastern question, and Earl Russell questioning Lord Derby as to whether the correspondence between Germany and Belgium caused any fear in his mind for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. To the latter question Lord Derby gave a categorical answer of an assuring character, and the subject dropped. In answer to Lord Lauderdale, the Duke of Richmond said that the Education Department was perfectly alive to the advantages of military drill in public schools and training-ships. The Lord Chancellor informed Lord Belmore that a bill would be brought in as soon as possible to provide for the safer custody of parochial records in Ireland. The Indian Legislation Bill and other measures were passed through Committee.

Lord De la Warr was informed by Lord Malmesbury, on Tuesday, that arrangements had been made so that two chaplains should accompany the Arctic expedition. The Glebe Lands (Ireland) Bill and the Building Societies Acts Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed.

On the meeting of their Lordships on Thursday the Royal assent was given by Commission to the following bills:—Mutiny Bill, Marine Mutiny Bill, Building Societies' Act (1874) Amendment Bill, Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation Bill, Columbia Market Bill, Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London Bill, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary Bill, Glasgow Faculty of Procurators Widows' Fund Bill. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the consideration in Committee of the Agricultural Holdings (England) Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As Dr. Kenealy refused to give a definite reply to questions put to him as to when he would bring forward his motion respecting the Tichborne case, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay gave notice, yesterday week, that if by Monday next a day was not fixed, he should move that the notice of motion be expunged. On the order of the day for summoning the printers of the *Times* and *Daily News*, Mr. C. E. Lewis moved that they be called in. Mr. Disraeli then moved that the question of the publication of M. Herran's letter be referred to the Foreign Loans Committee. After a discussion, Mr. Lewis's motion was negatived, and that of the Premier was carried by 231 to 166, and then a motion by Mr. Disraeli to discharge the printers was agreed to. Mr. Monk proposed, but subsequently withdrew, a motion respecting a harbour of refuge in the Bristol Channel. Next Mr. Whalley called attention to a petition in favour of a free pardon for the convict Castro, alias Tichborne. An animated debate ensued, in which Dr. Kenealy spoke and Mr. Bright took part. As there was no motion, the subject dropped.

On Monday Dr. Kenealy inquired whether the Government would give him a day for bringing on his motion in reference to the Tichborne case. After some discussion, it was decided that Friday evening should be set apart for the motion. A special report from the Committee on Loans to Foreign States, which was in effect a reply to Mr. Disraeli's motion inquiring of the Committee the circumstances under which the letter of M. Herran appeared in certain newspapers, was presented. It stated that the letter had been received by the chairman and read to the Committee, after which reporters were allowed to see it in the committee-room. This course was taken because it was thought fair that M. Herran should have an opportunity of replying to charges made against him by Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., before the Committee. Mr. C. E. Lewis intimated that if the Government did not take action in the matter he should do so. Attention was called by Mr. Bulwer to certain expressions said by Mr. Whalley to have been used by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn during the Tichborne trial, and he read a letter from the learned Judge distinctly denying that he had used any such language. The Artisans' Dwellings Bill was resumed in Committee and passed through that stage; the Public Health Bill was read the second time; and the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill was advanced in Committee.

Replying to Mr. Serjeant Simon, on Tuesday, Dr. Kenealy gave the names of a number of members who had declined to present petitions relating to the Tichborne case, on the ground that they were framed contrary to the rules of the House. He also stated that he had handed in to the Clerk at the Table the terms of his motion on the Tichborne trial for Friday evening. The following is the text of the resolution:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying her Majesty to be pleased to appoint a Royal Commission, to consist of members of both Houses of Parliament, to inquire into the matters complained of with respect to the Government prosecution of 'The Queen v. Castro,' and to the conduct of the trial at bar, and incidents connected therewith, and certain incidents of the said trial which have occurred subsequent thereto." In reply to Mr. C. E. Lewis, it was stated by Mr. Disraeli that the report of the Committee on Loans to Foreign States gave all the information relative to the publication of the letter of M. Herran, and he should not move further in the matter. Lord Elcho brought forward the subject of recruiting in the Army, and entered into it at length, from a very discouraging point of view. A long debate ensued, but a resolution which was moved was not pressed.

The second reading of the Burials Bill was, on Wednesday, moved by Mr. Osborne Morgan, and its rejection was proposed by Colonel Egerton Leigh. The subject was debated during the entire sitting, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright taking part in the discussion and supporting the bill. On a division, the second reading was rejected by 248 votes to 234.

In reply to a question from Mr. B. Cochrane, on Thursday, Mr. Bourke stated that it was not intended to follow the precedent of 1835, when the "Elliot Convention" was signed in order to put a stop to the cruelties practised by both parties engaged in the civil war in Spain, as the Spanish Government had then announced by proclamation that all Carlists found in

arms would be treated as rebels, but no such proclamation had been made by the present Government at Madrid. Mr. Disraeli, in answer to Mr. Waite, stated that demands had been made on the Chinese Government in consequence of the murder of Mr. Margary and his servants, and he had reason to believe that those demands had been acceded to. The right hon. gentleman, replying to Mr. Sullivan, stated that he did not intend to propose any reform in the present relations between the House and the press as to the publication of reports of proceedings in the House and Committees. Mr. Sullivan consequently gave notice that, in order to put a stop to the existing anomaly in reference to this practice, he will to-morrow, and every evening during the Session, if strangers be present, call the Speaker's attention to the fact. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was the chief subject of consideration during the night, its further progress being strenuously opposed by several of the Irish members, at the head of whom was Mr. Bigger, who, after a speech of some hours' duration, moved a resolution, on the order of the day for going into Committee, declaring the inexpediency of the measure.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adenbrooke, E., Smethwick, to be Rural Dean of Handsworth.
Allwood, Samuel; Minister of the Mariners' Church, Hull.
Andrews, W.; Rector of Carlton Scroop, Lincolnshire.
Barnes, Francis; Curate (sole charge) of Maidwell, Northampton.
Bennett, Henry Leigh, jun.; Rector of Thoybergh.
Beresford, William; Vicar of St. Chad's, Stafford.
Billing, Robert Phelps; Perpetual Curate of Kingstone.
Blagden, H. C.; Rector of Newton Longville, Bucks.
Booty, Charles Smeatham; Vicar (late Curate) of Rudston.
Bourchier, Walter; Vicar of Steeple Morden, Cambs.
Bowlby, Henry Bond; Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham.
Braim, T. H.; Vicar of Ilsington, Devon.
Burgess, H. M.; Vicar of Walney Island, Lancashire.
Cave-Browne, J.; Vicar of Dibbling, near Maidstone.
Davies, D. O.; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Pontnewydd.
De Mede, Richard Graves; Rector of Myndtown, Salop.
Drakeford, D. J.; Chaplain to the Bromley Union, Kent.
Footman, H.; Vicar of Lambourne, Berks.
Francis, James; Perpetual Curate of St. Ann's, Lancaster.
Garland, John, Rector of Mordiford; Vicar of Ombersley.
Glegg, John Robert; Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Deptford, Kent.
Hadfield, James; Rector of Closworth.
Hawkins, E.; Vicar of Walton, Cumberland.
Heathcote, Evelyn, Curate of Dinton; Vicar of Sparsholt.
Hoare, John William D.; Perpetual Curate of St. Philip's, Sydenham, Kent.
Hocken, Harry; Vicar of Cople.
Jones, Thomas; Vicar of Cudworth.
Knight, James; Rector of Northchapel, Sussex.
Knowlsey, C. H.; Curate of Clifton and Aynhoe, near Deddington, Oxon.
Marshall, Joseph Wm.; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Blackheath, Kent.
Martin, Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Sunderland.
Metcalfe, James Galloway; Vicar of Gawber.
Moule, Horatio; Rector of Charmouth, Dorset.
Mount, Francis John; Prebendary of Sutton, in Chichester Cathedral.
Philpot, William B.; Vicar of South Bersted, Sussex.
Newman, Frederick S.; Vicar of Marton-cum-Moxby with Farlington.
Palmer, James; Chaplain at Stoke Works and Curate at Wychbold.
Pilkington, Charles Henry; Incumbent of the Tything District, Worcester.
Rowley, William Walter; Prebendary of Combe-the-Third.
Russell, John Forbes St. Maur; Rector of Shelton, Notts.
Skinner, R.; Vicar of Lea Marston; Chaplain to the Bishop of Aberdeen.
Skipworth, Arthur B.; Vicar of Tetford, Lincolnshire.
Smith, A. E. Clement; Rector of Sutcombe, Devon.
Smith, Charles Dunlop; Vicar of South Malling, Sussex.
Stayner, Thomas Lawrence; Rector of Rowberrow.
Steele, Charles; Rector of Bradfield Combust, Suffolk.
Stubbs, William; Rector of Cholderton, Wilts.
Tweddell, Marshall; Preacher and Assistant of St. James's, Piccadilly.
Toulmin, Frederick Bransby; Vicar of Hatfield Peverel, Essex.
Walker, R.; Vicar of Helperton, Yorkshire.
Wallace, W. B.; Rector of Moresby, Cumberland.
Ward, Fidelis Seth; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Apsley End, Herts.
Whytehead, Robert Yates; Vicar of Nunkeeling.
Wickham, James Douglas Clephane; Rector of Horsington.

An address and purse have been presented to the Rev. Alfred F. Giolma, Rector of Ponce, Porto Rico, by the committee of the English church in that island, on his resignation.

Lady Elizabeth Villiers has subscribed £1000 to the Northampton Church Extension scheme, for which £34,000 is required, and towards which nearly £9000 has been obtained.

The parish church of Davidstow, Cornwall, a handsome but dilapidated structure of the fifteenth century, is about to be rebuilt at the cost of Miss Pearse.

The restoration of the old church at Cheltenham has been begun, but the works will be undertaken in sections, so as not to render it necessary to stop the Sunday services.

The ancient church dedicated to St. Lawrence, New Brentford, was reopened for Divine service, on Wednesday, by Bishop Piers Cloughton, Archdeacon of London.

Several of the Judges and the Lord Mayor, with some members of the Corporation, attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon.

It has been decided to provide a new bishop's throne in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, at a cost of £800, to be raised by the subscriptions of the clergy ordained by Bishop Moberly and his two predecessors.

The following churches have been reopened:—St. Michael, Dawlish, where a new church has been built, and where an expenditure of £6000 has been incurred; Farley, Wilts; and Earl Stonham, after a restoration which has cost about £2000.

The fine old parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Reigate, has been partly restored under the direction of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, and was reopened by the Bishop of Winchester on the 5th inst.

It is the church of Holmpton, near Hull (not of Holmwood, as was stated last week), that has been restored interiorly by Mr. Lawrence Stephenson in memory of his sister, the exterior work having been done by public subscription.

By permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the annual meeting on behalf of the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund will be held in the library at Lambeth Palace on Friday, May 28 next. Dr. R. Gregg, the newly-elected Bishop of Ossory, has promised to attend as a deputation from Ireland.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled, on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber for their forty-ninth session. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company proceeded with the revision of the fifth and sixth chapters of the Epistle to the Romans.

At the reopening services at Wethersfield church, Essex, which has been restored at an expense of £1500, the sermons were preached by the Bishop of Rochester and the Bishop of Lichfield.—Another restoration, that of Old or Wold, Northamptonshire, which has cost £1900, has been successfully accomplished.

A farewell address has been issued by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, late Chaplain-General of the Forces, to the army chaplains. Alluding to Bishop Cloughton, his successor, Mr. Gleig says that the pain of parting from those with whom he has worked so long is mitigated by the thought that in the new Chaplain-General they will find one, for obvious reasons, more capable of advising and sustaining them in their difficulties, should such at any time or under any circumstances beset them.

The Carlisle Diocesan Church Extension Society, at its meeting last week, made fourteen grants, chiefly of £150.

Under the presidency of the Bishop of Rochester a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, in aid of the Curates' Augmentation Fund. It was reported that last year the income of the fund had declined from its former rate of £15,000 to £13,000, and that special efforts would be needed this year to make up the deficit incurred. The number of £20 grants renewed had been 108, and of £50 grants made 263. There were still 176 applications standing over.

Bishop Mackarness delivered his second triennial charge to the clergy of the diocese in Oxford Cathedral on Tuesday. He said unbelief was the Church's most dangerous enemy, as from it all other hostile agencies derived their importance; and unbelief appeared for the time to have gained the victory. To speak the plain truth, a considerable number of graduates who held office in the Oxford University or fellowships in its colleges had ceased to be Christians in anything but the name, and by some the name even was repudiated.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday—Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Giants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Cookhill, near Redditch, Worcester; Leeds, St. Edmund's; and Pont-aber-Bargoed, near Gilligaer, Glamorgan. Rebuilding the churches at Binton, near Stratford-on-Avon; Colchester, St. Nicholas; and Hysington, near Churchstoke, Montgomery. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Aston-Blank, near Northleach; Babcary, near Somerton; Docking, near King's Lynn; Hutton-Cranswick, near Driffield; Milton-Lilbourne, Wilts; Mitcham, Surrey; Nettleswell, Essex; Pembrey, Carmarthen; River, near Dover; Sandhurst, Kent; Skirbeck, near Boston, Lincoln; Thorpe-le-Soken, near Colchester; Warmington, Northants; and Whitstable, Kent. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards building the church at Stoke Newington, All Saints', Middlesex; rebuilding the church at Llanleonal, near Knighton, Brecon; and towards improving St. Peter's, Bethnal-green, Middlesex, were each increased. A grant was also made from the special School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building a school-church at Cross-heath, in the parish of Wolstanton, Stafford.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, president, has appointed Thursday, May 27, for the annual general court of the society, to be held at the society's house, 7, Whitehall. His Grace will take the chair at three p.m. precisely.

The Upper House of Convocation was occupied, on Thursday week, in considering the details of the various extra services for the legalisation of which an application is about to be made to Parliament. In the Lower House the debate on ritual occupied the whole day, the principal speakers being Archdeacon Denison, Canon Miller, and Canon Rawlinson.—In the Upper House, yesterday week, the Archbishop of Canterbury announced that another Pan-Anglican conference would be assembled in 1877, and that steps would be taken to obtain the attendance of the colonial Bishops. The last gathering of this kind took place at Lambeth Palace, in September, 1867. The Lower House unanimously adopted the following resolution, proposed by Canon Jeffreys, regarding the eastward position:—"That this House, having regard to the fact of the existing widespread diversity of practice with reference to the position of the celebrant in the administration of the holy communion, is convinced that it will be best for the welfare of the Church that such diversity be not disturbed, provided that in cases where changes are made and disputes arise it be left to the Ordinary to determine which practice shall be adopted." The following rider was subsequently proposed by the Dean of Winchester, seconded by Canon Butler, and also carried unanimously:—"And, further, this House declares that by this resolution no sanction is intended to be given to any doctrine other than what is set forth in the Prayer-Book and Articles of the Church of England." The Procurator, with his assessors, afterwards presented the resolution adopted to the Archbishop and Bishops, and his Grace prorogued the House until June 29.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The Prince of Wales presided at Willis's Rooms, yesterday week, at the thirtieth anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the German Hospital at Dalston. The company numbered nearly 300 guests, and the Prince was supported by, among others, Prince Christian, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, Count Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Count Münster, the German Ambassador, Baron Hochschild, the Swedish Minister, and other members of the diplomatic body and distinguished persons. The Prince of Wales, in proposing the toast of the Queen, said that her Majesty had for many years past taken the greatest interest in the welfare of the German Hospital. It was announced at the dinner that the donations amounted to over £5000.

Several members of the diplomatic body and other persons of distinction were present at the annual festival of the Society for the Relief of Foreigners in Distress, held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms. The Duke of Edinburgh presided, and made a forcible appeal on behalf of the charity. Upwards of £3000 was subscribed, including donations from the Queen and the Emperors of Austria and Germany.

Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., presided, on Wednesday evening, at the anniversary festival of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, which was held at the London Tavern. In the course of the evening subscriptions amounting to over £3000 were announced.

"THE BARLEY HARVEST."

We engrave this picture from the exhibition of works by John Linnell at the Pall-mall gallery, by permission of Messrs. E. Fox White and Co., the proprietors. A notice of the exhibition has already appeared in our columns, in which we offered some observations on the eminent painter's works and career, dwelling more particularly on the characteristics of his latest style—the collection in Pall-mall consisting mainly of pictures painted within the last three or four years. It will suffice, therefore, to say that "The Barley Harvest" is a good example of the painter's latest period—exceptionally good, perhaps, as regards its general aspect of truth to nature, its atmospheric effect, and brilliancy of colour, and altogether a work of remarkable power for a painter over eighty years of age.

Mr. Bassett, one of the members for Bedfordshire, has resigned his seat on account of ill-health.

The first ball which has been given by the officers residing at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich was held on Wednesday night, with a most successful result. Owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable room for the occasion, a temporary saloon had to be erected in the centre quadrangle.

FINE ARTS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The exhibition just opened, which should be the principal one of the year, is somewhat disappointing. Many of the leading members are either absent or contribute but sparingly, several having limited themselves to one drawing each, and those of hardly more importance than the works by which they were represented in the winter exhibition of sketches and studies, so called. Nor is there much of very striking novelty from the more recently elected artists, including the five new associates.

Of these last, Mr. C. J. Staniland takes the lead with a well-painted characteristic group of emigrants, called "The Last Days of Old England" (182), which we shall engrave. The sturdy navvy with a hopeful wife and their family, the starving governess, the agricultural labourer, old and apparently past work; the raffish, broken-down "swell," and others are sitting waiting at a dock, and all plainly tell their own story. Mr. Towneley Green, another figure-painter, does not make his débüt on the walls. The three remaining new associates are ladies—viz., Mrs. Coleman Angell, known already as a delicate flower-painter under her maiden name of Miss Helen C. Coleman, who sends "Peach-Blossom and Cracked (crackled) Jar" (161); Miss Mary L. Gow, who sends a nicely painted figure-subject "Enid's Wedding Morning"; and Miss Marian Chace, who in several drawings proves herself a careful and competent painter of wild flowers.

Among the members of established reputation, Mr. J. D. Linton takes an honourable position with "The Appeal" (32), a young officer urging a rigid-looking yet half-relenting old Puritan to sign some pardon or reprieve, a young woman seated by being evidently deeply interested in the result. The expressions are finely conceived, and there is a dramatic propriety and unity not always found in the artist's works. The refined modelling, rich colour, and mellow tone are, however, accompanied by some blackness in the shadows and over-smoothness. Another highly-wrought and complete drawing, with none of the details absorbed by the shadow tones, is "An Alarm" (168), by Mr. A. C. Gow—a party of cavaliers preparing to dispute the entrance to a barred and bolted chamber, while one of the number is about to commit an armful of compromising papers to the flames. Mr. H. B. Roberts, who is a more liberal contributor than usual, alike in choice of humorous subjects and technical treatment, shows emulation of William Hunt, attended with considerable success. "Dangerous Quarters" (43) represents a posse of ducks inquiringly craning their heads in at the open door of a barn, within which a grinning boy is seated plucking one of the bipeds whose neck he has lately wrung. Hardly less droll is the figure of a boy standing in the snow blowing his benumbed fingers, with a basket of "Home Comforts" (30) by his side. Pleasing also is "Searching for a Promised Reward" (10), a little child diving into the empty pocket of a man who hides a toy beside him. "Im Walde" (222), German woodcutters felling and removing forest timber, and a couple of old women talking scandal (237), by Mr. Herkomer, are strong in characterisation, if not indeed carried to excess. A certain patchiness and other technical defects, commonly incidental to the use of body colour, which are perceptible here, are more conspicuous in Mr. W. Small's "Market Folk, West of Ireland" (38), otherwise a drawing of ability. Mr. J. Tenniel sends a very spirited work called "Lighting the Beacon—ha, ha! the Rescue" (165): a Saxon warrior stands on a lofty wooden structure in the red glow of the faggot he has just fired, relieved against the night sky, and exults at the prospect of rescue as one of the arrows from an assailing force pierces his heart. "Sleepers" (231), an old woman with her cat dozing over the fire, by J. Israels, is barely worthy of the painter's reputation. The influence of this master is apparent in "The Net Maker, Holland" (131), and other drawings of merit by Mr. H. Carter. Mr. C. Green's "Ride a Cock-Horse" (146), a little boy riding an old-fashioned rocking-horse, is very careful and neat in execution. Miss Elizabeth Thompson's study of a Scots Grey trooper at full trot (242) is expressive of action (in which the artist never fails); but the colouring, especially of the background, is curiously crude, making all due allowance for a sketch. "The Big Chief's Toilet" (3), by Mr. V. W. Bromley, is rougher work than we have been accustomed to from this artist. We commend to notice No. 158, by Mr. G. G. Kilburne; Nos. 80 and 202, by Mr. J. A. Houston; and the figure contributions by Messrs. E. H. Fahey, R. Carrick, F. J. Skill, G. Back, W. Lucas, E. H. Corbould, C. Cattermole, and J. M. Jopling. Mr. J. Wolf has a vivaciously-conceived and cleverly realised drawing of a pair of squirrels disturbing a wood-pigeon on her nest, entitled "Inquisitive Neighbours" (65).

Turning to the landscapes, &c., we have two unusually fine works by Mr. Hine—"On the Downs, Dorsetshire" (35), and "Near Lewes" (171). These drawings are as broad and melodic in colour and effect, and as tender in execution, as ever, and are free from the rather woolly vagueness to which the artist sometimes tends. Mr. Hine has been almost the first to perceive and adequately render the majestic beauty of the downs of Dorset and Sussex, the sense of vast space they inspire, the grace of their billowy undulations, clean-cut as the wreaths of a snow-drift, and their noble masses glowing in broad warm sunlight or hiding in the lengthening afternoon shadows. It is curious, perhaps, to find more followers of Mr. F. Walker at the Institute than in the elder society to which he belongs. But it is remarkable to see so many more artists here influenced by David Cox than in Pall-mall East.

Mr. T. Collier proves himself a not unworthy disciple in his single large and fine drawing of "Arundel" (154), which is full of air and silvery daylight. Mr. E. M. Wimperis has also evidently striven to tread in the steps of the master in "A Breezy Day" (28) and in "Harlech Castle" (159). But Mr. J. Orrock has made the greatest advance in the same direction. He is at length catching the spirit as well as the manner of the master. His "Thunder-Cloud Passing over the Sea" (183) is as original as it is bold, and evinces powers of observation and memory which we have not observed in previous works. His "Dumbarton Castle—Showery Weather" (42) and "Carting Peat on Cardross Moss—Autumn" (143) are also Cox-like in a very creditable sense. Mr. Oakes's large drawing "The Welsh Border" (121) displays a fine feeling for composition and other artistic qualities, except some want of harmony in the colouring. "The Pyramids of Geezeh" (95) and "Speichern Heights, near Saarbrück" (61) by Mr. W. Simpson, are suggestive of the artist's wide experiences as a sketcher and draughtsman for the wood engraver. "The Acropolis of Athens" (149) is a good example of Mr. Harry Johnson's elegant amenity of treatment, and "The End of Filey Brig—a Ground Sea" (29), shows masculine power, as befits the subject. "King Arthur's Castle, Tintagel" (24) depicts the crumbling old walls from a well-selected point of view and under a telling effect. Other works of merit are Mr. E. Hargitt's landscape, with cattle, "A Highland Stance" (54); Mr. J. G. Philp's Cornish coast scenes; Mr. d'Egville's Venetian views; works by Mr. W. L. Leitch, testifying, though on a small scale, to his mastery of the picturesque; and "On the Way to Llyn Idwal" (49), an effective, if somewhat conventional, representation of a cascade

foaming among rocks. Mr. E. Hayes sends, in support of his growing reputation as a marine painter, "Fishing Trawlers Leaving Gorleston Harbour" (13); and there are meritorious, though rather slight, sea-pieces by Mr. W. M. May. Of architectural subjects with figures there are "A Christening in St. Peter's" (162); and others by Mr. L. Hage, hardly up to the mark of former years; Venetian scenes by Mr. W. Wyld; and a solitary drawing by Mr. Carl Werner, "Market-Place at Lubeck" (190).

Messrs. Grant and Co. have begun the republication, in half-crown parts, of the book "London," with illustrations by Gustave Doré, and letterpress by Blanchard Jerrold, which we reviewed on its first appearance.

The series of sketches of the campaign in Oudh, by Mr. Lundgren, forming part of the Mendel Collection, was yesterday offered in one lot at Messrs. Christie's at the reserve price of 3000 gs., and bought by Mr. Edward Hermon, M.P., for 3050 gs.

The Queen has honoured Mr. F. J. Williamson with a commission to execute life-size statues in marble of Prince Albert and Prince George, sons of the Prince of Wales.

Prince Leopold honoured Mr. Legros with a visit at his studio, Brook Green, on Friday last, and gave him a commission to paint a picture.

We are glad to call attention to two more engravings, by Mr. T. O. Barlow, A.R.A., of the works of the late John Phillip, which are being published by Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre, King-street, St. James's: "Dolores," the celebrated little picture, belonging to Mr. John Fowler, C.E., is a Spanish lady under the influence of a refined sorrow, which shadows the heart yet exalts the soul. It is one of Phillip's happiest studies. "The Picture of Faith," a swarthy gipsy, painted at Seville in 1861, is the property of Mr. Alexander Colle. It is quite a Titian-like head, marvellous in colour, and feeling. No artist's works, perhaps, are more difficult to engrave than those of Phillip; but Mr. Barlow enters perfectly into his spirit, and he, like Phillip, conceals the art by which he represents nature, so that the workmanship of the engraver is forgotten while the subject of the picture is admired. We understand that the large engraving from Phillip's fine picture of "La Gloria" is approaching completion, and will shortly be published.

PROFESSOR MACFARREN.

George Alexander Macfarren was born in London in 1813, and was a fellow-student at the Royal Academy of Music with the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, whom he has recently succeeded as Principal of that institution and as Professor of Music at the University of Cambridge. Mr. Macfarren has distinguished himself both as a composer and as a writer on the theory and practice of his art. His first stage production, in 1837, was "The Devil's Opera." Since then he has brought out several grand operas—"Don Quixote" (1846), "Charles II." (1849), "Robin Hood" (1861), "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Helleny," both in 1864; besides smaller stage works and cantatas for concert performance—among the latter of which may be particularly specified "The Sleeper Awakened," "Christmas," and "May Day."

Mr. Macfarren's most important and most successful composition, however, is the oratorio "St. John the Baptist," which was first performed at the Bristol Musical Festival, in October, 1873, and met with great success—a result that also attended its repetitions in London at the Sacred Harmonic Society's concerts in March last year and in February this year.

Mr. Macfarren has also produced much chamber music, both instrumental and vocal; and his literary and critical powers have been proved in various ways, including his analytical and historical notices appended to the programmes of the Philharmonic Society's and other concerts.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Torrington-avenue, Camden-road.

A TRIO OF EMINENT SINGERS.

Two of the ladies whose portraits we give on another page—Madame Patey and Miss Edith Wynne—have long been favourably known to the musical public; while the other—Miss Antoinette Sterling (now Madame MacKinlay)—sprang at one bound, a year and a half ago, into the foremost ranks of the profession.

Madame Patey first became known, as Miss Whytock, by her excellent singing of occasional incidental solos at some of the concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir. The fine rich tones of her genuine contralto voice, and her intense, yet unaffected sentiment in religious music, soon brought her into general request as an oratorio singer, and on the retirement of Madame Sainton-Dolby, a few years ago, Madame Patey was generally acknowledged as her worthy successor. The high merits of this excellent artist received a very strong tribute in the enthusiastic reception which was accorded to her on her visit last year to Paris, where her singing of Handel's music was received with general admiration. Madame Patey is also eminent as one of the most expressive interpreters of songs and ballads in the sentimental style.

Miss Edith Wynne is a native of Wales, and at a very early age she attracted attention by her sweet and characteristic singing of those charming melodies which belong to the country of her birth. Miss Wynne was at one time a student in the Royal Academy of Music; and, with the development of her voice and her successful cultivation of style and executive power, she very soon took a high position as a concert and oratorio singer; having also appeared on the stage, at the Crystal Palace and elsewhere. Miss Wynne's voice is a pure soprano of extensive compass, and capable alike of impressive declamation and sentimental expression—refinement being a pervading characteristic of all her performances.

Miss Antoinette Sterling was born in Sterlingville, New York, and claims to be descended—through William Bradford, (who went over to America and was the first Governor of New England)—from the Protestant martyr, John Bradford, Prebendary of St. Paul's, who was burnt at the stake in 1555. The subject of this notice has studied under Signor Abella at New York, Madame Marchesi at Cologne, Madame Viardot-Garcia at Baden-Baden, and Signor Garcia in London. Her débüt here took place at one of M. Rivière's concerts at Covent Garden Theatre in the autumn of 1873, when she sang the "Slumber Song" from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" with such effect as at once to indicate the successful career which has followed. Miss Antoinette Sterling speedily became eminent as a concert and oratorio singer, her fine contralto voice and intellectual style being notably displayed in her rendering of German Lieder. She sang before her Majesty upon Prince Leopold's birthday in 1874, and was presented with a tea service. While at Baden-Baden, under Madame Viardot-Garcia's instructions, she sang repeatedly before the King and Queen of Prussia. On Easter Sunday this lady was married to Mr. John MacKinlay, at the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

The portraits of all three ladies are taken from the photographs by Messrs. Fradelle and Marshall, Regent-street.



"THE BARLEY HARVEST," BY JOHN LINNELL.



MR. G. A. MACFARREN, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.



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MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING.



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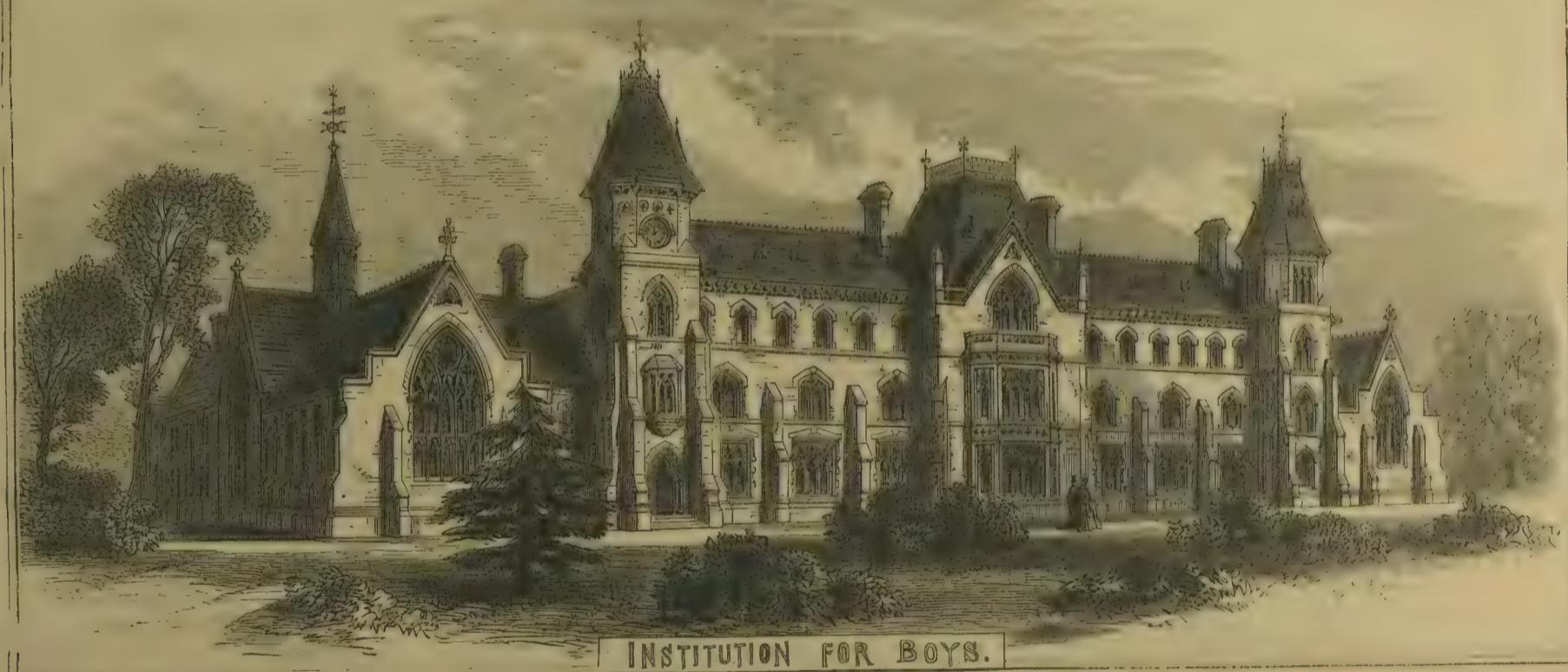


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THE FREEMASONS' INSTITUTIONS.

The Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons throughout England will next Wednesday, at the Royal Albert Hall, receive its lately-elected Grand Master, his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, with a splendid ceremonial of the most imposing and interesting character. We purpose giving, in one or two following Numbers of this Journal, a series of Illustrations, with a Portrait of the Grand Master in his official attire. But to many of our readers, in the mean time, it will be gratifying that we should present some views of the beneficent and charitable institutions connected with Masonry which are situated in the neighbourhood of London.

Their head-quarters, and those of the Order for England, are at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, which is the meeting-place of the United Grand Lodge of England, a collective representation of all the private Lodges in this country, with the present and past grand officers of the whole Order. The history of English Masonry, indeed, is a subject upon which the uninitiated writer should beware of touching, since it involves some matters of controversy among the Brethren themselves; and one may best consult prudence by simply referring to some such book as Preston's "Illustrations of Freemasonry," first published in 1772, the seventeenth edition of which, extended to our times by the late Rev. George Oliver, D.D., a liberal Catholic priest and learned antiquary of Exeter, was published in 1861. In general, it may perhaps be observed, the modern type of Freemasonry all over the world is called "speculative," as being a theocratic system of moral philosophy, with precepts of charity, loyalty, and natural piety, veiled under allegorical and symbolical forms. This kind of fellowship for mutual comfort and instruction was preceded by the "operative" Masonry of those wonderfully skilled architects and builders, in the Middle Ages, who constructed our old cathedral churches. It is certain that their technical and scientific knowledge, preserved by oral tradition and constant practical example, was guarded with the strictest secrecy, and hence came the use of occult tokens in Masonry. It is said to have been established in England during the reign of King Athelstan. There are many well-authenticated anecdotes of its professional usefulness and dignity in the times of the Plantagenets and Tudors. But in the seventeenth century this institution seems to have undergone the transition from "operative" to "speculative" Masonry, and to have assumed something like its present character, as a society for the promotion of mutual good faith and goodwill. In 1717 the members of the four Lodges then existing in London united to form the Grand Lodge of England, under whose direction there was a revival of Masonry in the southern part of the kingdom; but the Masons in the north of England preferred to rally round another Grand Lodge at York. In the next quarter of a century, moreover, a division arose between two sects or parties of the Freemasons in the south of England; and from 1740 onwards, during nearly half a century, the "Ancient" and the "Modern" Brethren disagreed about the correct ritual and observances of their venerable Order. Their differences were appeased, in 1813, by a settlement which placed all England under the one common jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge at Freemasons' Hall. This ruling body comprises the present and pastholders of some thirty "grand" offices, including the Provincial and District "Grand Masters," and all "Masters," Past Masters, and "Wardens" of the numerous "private" or local Lodges. Information concerning other rules of the Order may be got from a little book called "Constitutions of the Free and Accepted Masons," by Mr. W. G. Clarke, Grand Secretary, published in 1867, under the authority of the Grand Lodge.

There was, indeed, one beneficial consequence of the schism above mentioned, through the rivalry and emulation of the two sects in erecting charitable institutions. The "Modern" Brethren, in 1788, established the "Royal Masonic Institution for Girls," at the suggestion of Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to the King. It was patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cumberland, then Grand Master, and the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., who succeeded him in 1790. The school was commenced in a hired house at Somers-town, with fifteen girls only. It was then called the Royal Cumberland Freemasons' Female School, in honour of its patroness, the Duchess. But in 1793 a house was built for its accommodation, near the Obelisk, in St. George's-road, Southwark. In 1851, the lease of this ground having expired, it was resolved that the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls should be removed to a place out of town. The site chosen was a plot of three acres at St. John's-hill, Battersea-ridge, near the Clapham Junction railway station, and on the border of Wandsworth-common. A handsome building, designed by Mr. Philip Hardwick in the Elizabethan style, here overlooks the railway. It has a lofty central tower, surmounted by a low spire, with turrets at the angles, in harmony with which are the gables and dormer windows of the main pile. The number of girls now accommodated in the school is 148, with a matron and assistant matron, a governess and two assistant governesses, and six junior teachers, besides the household servants. The girls remain till they are sixteen years of age, after which some go to their own friends, but others are placed in situations. Ten of them were entered last year for the Cambridge Local Examination, in which many pupils of this school have won honours, with prizes or certificates of merit. Great care is taken to make them expert in plain needlework; and they are stated to have produced, in the last twelvemonth, as many blue stuff frocks, brown-holland pinafores, petticoats, stockings, and articles of linen for the person or the household, as their number would seem to require, besides the weekly mending. The dietary, the holidays, the garden and walking exercise, and other arrangements, seem calculated to preserve their health and vigour. The average yearly cost is £34 1s. 8d. for each girl, including all the ordinary expenditure, to support which £7700 is raised by donations and subscriptions, in addition to nearly £1000 dividends on stock belonging to the institution. The girls are not all orphans, but may be children of Brethren who have fallen into poverty and cannot afford to give them so good an education. Thirteen vacancies were filled up at the election last week. More than 1100 girls have been maintained, clothed, and educated in this institution since its commencement. We give two Illustrations, a view of the building, and a scene in the playground with a crowd of the girls.

It was in laudable emulation, as hinted above, of the "Modern," or Cumberland Freemasons, with their excellent girls' school, that the "Ancient" fraternity, then presided over by the Duke of Athole, as their Grand Master, in 1798, established a boys' school. The United Mariners' Lodge, No. 23, originated the idea of this institution. Its title was the "Royal Masonic Institution for the Sons of Decayed and Decased Freemasons," but was altered, in 1868, to the "Royal Masonic Institution for Boys." The number at first received was only six; but, at the celebration in 1810 of the jubilee, or fiftieth anniversary of George III.'s accession to the throne, the number, which had gradually increased, was raised to fifty; it is now 176, including about twenty admitted by purchase. It was not till 1856 that the governors were enabled to purchase, for £3500, a mansion with ten acres of land in Lordship-lane,

Tottenham, near Wood-green, for the use of the school. The old manor-house there, which at first only accommodated twenty-five boys, was opened for that purpose in 1857, and was repeatedly enlarged. It was decided in 1862 to erect a new building on the site at Wood-green, Hornsey. The edifice, designed by Brother Stephen Barton Wilson, was completed, and was opened by the late Earl of Zetland, then Grand Master, in July, 1865. It has considerable architectural pretensions and ample room for class-rooms, dormitories, and other apartments. The number of pupils, from eighty when this building was opened, had been raised to 125 by the commencement of 1873, when it was further resolved to allow them to remain from eight to sixteen years of age, instead of to fourteen or fifteen. There would be no great difficulty in adapting the building for 200 boys. The average cost of each, for boarding and teaching, household and office expenses, is about £15 a year. The amount of donations and subscriptions for the year 1873 was £9874. A mortgage debt of £10,000 was finally paid off, and the institution is now clear of incumbrance, but has sold all its funded property. The teaching, administered by the Rev. O. G. Perrott, Head Master, and five assistant masters, comprises "a sound English commercial education, with the addition of French and German, and, in the Upper Division, the classics and advanced mathematics;" to which are now added drawing and music. Six vacancies in this school were filled by election last week, and there were above forty candidates.

The Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons is located at Croydon. With this was amalgamated, nearly a quarter of a century ago, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund. The building, to serve as an asylum, was opened at the end of July, 1850, having been constructed from the designs of Mr. S. W. Danks, the architect. It has a front of 260 ft., with a broad terrace raised above the garden, and is a graceful example of stately domestic architecture; the central portion, which projects considerably, as do likewise both wings, from the long main front line, has a large oriel window, and its embattled cornice is surmounted by an ogee dome, supported by octagon turrets. There were 115 men and 85 widows upon the fund last year, receiving the full pensions of £36 for the men and £28 for the women, besides 14 widows receiving, for three years only, half the annuity previously enjoyed by their late husbands. The amount yearly required for these annuities, and the expense of management, is nearly £7700, while the permanent income of the Institution, including grants of money from the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, is only £2100, so that about £5600 must be raised by the liberality of Freemasons.

The condition of these well-supported and well-managed charities, it will be allowed, is highly creditable to the Masonic profession, and we shall, with the greater pleasure on that account, present our Illustrations of the august ceremony next week. It has, on former occasions, been found advantageous to the patriotic and social objects of Masonry, that Princes of the Royal family, taking their turn with some great peers of the realm, should now and then occupy the eminent post of Grand Master. The election takes place yearly, in December; but it is usually a simple re-election. The late Duke of Sussex, who filled that office from 1813 to 1843, earned the high esteem and approval of his brethren in the mystic craft; he had been preceded, with some interval, by George, Prince of Wales (afterwards King), and by William, Duke of Cumberland. The Earl of Zetland and the Marquis of Ripon have presided more recently over the Freemasons of England. We may now congratulate them on the acquisition of a new Grand Master, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who deserves their fullest confidence and brotherly esteem.

A "SPELLING BEE."

A "spelling bee," which was held at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, on the evening of March 25, at least 4000 people crowding the auditorium, is described by the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*. There were eighty competitors for six prizes offered—forty ladies and forty gentlemen—the majority being school-teachers, and at eight p.m. they marched in procession upon the stage.

The following were the rules:—First. The class will be composed of an equal number of ladies and gentlemen, who will occupy opposite sides of the stage. Second. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary will be the standard. Third. The spelling will be oral. Fourth. Words spelt more than one way by Webster will be omitted. Fifth. No word will be used consecutively. Sixth. One word misspelled rules the misspeller out. Seventh. Any competitor misunderstanding a word may ask one repetition, if no attempt at spelling the word has been previously made.

A teacher of elocution gave out the words in a loud voice, the audience watching with close attention:—"Difference," "dialogue," "corrigible," "chirography," "alibi," "aggregate," and "varioloid" were announced one after another, and were all spelt correctly, a lady and gentleman being alternately selected. Then "musketeer" fell to the lot of a young lady, who spelt it "muscateer," when a roar from the audience announced her failure, and she blushingly stepped out of the class. A dozen more words were spelt correctly, when "excitation" brought down the first young man, who made a dash at it with "ecci" and got no further, as the shouts of the audience drowned his voice. "Gourmand" spoilt the fortune of another man. Then there was some correct spelling until "duellist" came along, and, of course, killed his man, who was uncertain about the "l's." A gentleman spelt "rescat" for another word that was pronounced the same way (receipt), and the committee ruling him out there was a great disturbance. The gentleman would not "go out," claiming that it was a "double-header," and that he spelt it right, and on his appealing to the audience the vast crowd, with a unanimous shout, decided that he should be kept in, and so he remained. "Psalmy" was given out, and a young man got as far as "s-a-m" when the shouts of the audience bowed him out. A lady, as usual, had the last word, remaining alone on the stage, and to her (Miss Lizzie J. Rook), amid loud applause, was awarded the first prize. The three ladies who got the highest prizes were all Philadelphia school-teachers.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

Part of the new landing-stage at Liverpool, 350 feet long, was opened for traffic on Monday.

Captain Stephenson, last week, formally commissioned the Alert and the Discovery, the vessels to be employed in the Arctic expedition.

A ball was given, yesterday week, in the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, in honour of the installation of the Duke of Abercorn as Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland. His Grace presided on Monday at the prize distribution of the Masonic Schools in Dublin, and on Tuesday night was present at a ball given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the citizens.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The event of the week has been the reappearance, on Tuesday, of Mdlle. Albani at the Royal Italian Opera as Amina, in "La Sonnambula"—the character in which this accomplished singer made her début here in 1872. Since that date the powers and acquirements of the young Canadian lady—great as they were then—have gained in intensity and finish, and her subsequent performances have continued to increase in interest and attraction, her most recent successes having been at Venice, whence she has but just returned, after a series of triumphs. The enthusiastic reception of Mdlle. Albani, on Tuesday, bore strong testimony to the popularity which she has acquired here; and the applause which greeted her performance in the several principal scenes was such as only exceptional merit can command. Her sympathetic yet brilliant quality of voice, and her power over tenderness of expression and bravura execution, were respectively manifested in the opening cavatina, "Come per me sereno;" the duet (with Elvino), "Prendi l'annul;" the music of the bed-room scene, with its alternations of despair and joy; and in the final air of display, "Ah! non giunge." As Elvino, Signor Piazza sang very artistically, especially in the duet just named and in the scena, "Tutto è sciolto;" and Signor Bagaglioli was the same gentlemanly Count Rodolfo as heretofore, his fine delivery of the air "Vi ravviso" having necessitated its repetition. Subordinate characters were also filled as before.

On Saturday Mdlle. Marimon returned, and met with a warm welcome in her reappearance as Maria, in "La Figlia del Reggimento"—a character in which this accomplished artist's best qualities are displayed to special advantage. The other principal characters were also filled as before—Madame Anese as the Marchioness, Signor Piazza as Tonio, Signor Ciampi as Sulpizio, &c.

The opera on Monday was "Don Giovanni," in which Mdlle. Zaré Thalberg repeated her performance as Zerlina, this having been the second time since her highly-successful début, on April 10. For Thursday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced, with Mdlle. Albani as the heroine; "Fra Diavolo" having been promised for yesterday (Friday) and "La Figlia del Reggimento" for this (Saturday) evening. Signor Vianesi has conducted on all the occasions referred to, with the exception of Friday, when Signor Bevignani was to preside.

The first of this season's concerts in the Floral Hall (adjoining the Royal Italian Opera-House) takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, with a long and varied programme, including the co-operation of Mdlles. Albani, Marimon, and Thalberg, and other eminent members of Mr. Gye's company.

"Lucrezia Borgia," on Thursday week, brought back Signor Campanini to Her Majesty's Opera. In his performance (as Gennaro) this eminent tenor manifested those vocal merits which have rendered him popular here during the last three seasons. On the occasion now referred to he was singing his best, and his reception throughout the opera proved that he fully maintains his position with the public. Lucrezia has long been—and continues to be—one of the finest of Mdlle. Tittoni's tragic impersonations, and the Maffio Orsini of Madame Trebelli-Bettini has lost none of its vocal charm. Herr Behrens sang effectively as Alfonso, and the cast was otherwise as before.

Saturday brought forward Mdlle. Elena Varesi, who made her début as Gilda in "Rigoletto," the title-character of which opera was first represented by her father, Signor Varesi. The débutante comes with the prestige of various successes in Central and South America, and the high encomiums of Madame Ristori on her dramatic capabilities. It was not until she came to the aria "Caro nome" that Mdlle. Varesi made any impression, but her success was great. She has considerable powers of florid execution, a particularly good shake, and can reach the C sharp in alt. The aria was loudly applauded and encored. Still more effect was produced by the singer in the great duet with her father, Rigoletto, in the scene of the Duke's Palace. Here much earnest dramatic feeling was manifested, and this and the subsequent scenes established the favourable reception of the artist. Signor Galassi was again an efficient representative of Rigoletto, and Signor Gillandi, as the Duke, sang with great success, especially in the canzone "La donna è mobile," which had to be repeated. Madame Trebelli-Bettini, as Maddalena, contributed much to the effect of the fine quartet in the last scene, which was encored as usual; Sir Michael Costa has conducted the performances, as hitherto.

On Monday "Fidelio" was repeated, and on Tuesday "Rigoletto," both cast as already noticed. For Thursday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was announced, with the first appearance of Mdlle. Périnini as Susanna, and this (Saturday) evening another début is to be made—that of Mdlle. Anna de Belocca as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."

The nineteenth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace concluded last week, when the selection comprised fine orchestral performances of Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, Schumann's overture to "Manfred" and Wagner's to "Tannhäuser," and Herr Wilhelm's superb execution of the allegro from Paganini's violin concerto in E flat. Besides these, two divisions (moderato-allegro and scherzo) of a new symphony by Sir Julius Benedict were performed—the opening portion for the first time, the other movement having already been heard at a concert of the British Orchestral Society. These instalments of the work promise well for the success of the whole, which it is to be hoped will soon be forthcoming. The pieces now referred to are written with that skill and power which the distinguished composer has long ago manifested—especially in instrumental music—and they were received with great and general applause. Vocal solos were contributed by Mdlle. Sophie Löwe and Signor Foli. The usual supplementary concert—for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor—will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, when the selection will include Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony and Joachim Raff's pianoforte concerto, played by Dr. Hans von Bülow.

Dr. Hans von Bülow's final pianoforte recital—previous to his departure for America—drew a very large audience to St. James's Hall last week. The pianist's remarkable powers were displayed in a varied selection, prominent among which were the thirty-three variations composed by Beethoven on a waltz by Diabelli. On these marvellous productions and on Dr. von Bülow's extraordinary performance of them we have previously commented. The other pieces of his programme consisted of Beethoven's sonata in A (op. 101) and a selection from Bach, Schumann, Raff, Brahms, and Rheinberger. Dr. von Bülow will arrive in America with a deservedly great prestige, which can scarcely fail to produce substantial results.

The fourth of the British Orchestral Society's concerts (conducted by Mr. George Mount) took place on Wednesday evening. The programme included Beethoven's C minor symphony, Mendelssohn's overture to "Melusina," and Cherubini's to "Les Deux Journées;" Mr. Henry Holmes's concertino

di bravura, for violin (played by himself), and an orchestral intermezzo and scherzo by Mr. H. Gadsby for the first time. Of these last-named pieces we must take another opportunity to speak. The vocalists were Miss J. Elton and Mr. E. Lloyd.

The New Philharmonic concerts open their twenty-fourth (at St. James's Hall this Saturday) afternoon with a very strong programme, including Joachim Raff's "Lenore" symphony, Sir Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Wood Nymphs," Rossini's overture to "La Gazza Ladra;" and Beethoven's fourth piano-forte concerto (in G), to be played by Mdlle. Marie Krebs, who is also to be heard in Chopin's unaccompanied scherzo in B flat minor. Mdlle. Johanna Levier is to be the vocalist, and—as last season—Dr. Wyld and Mr. Gauz divide the duties of conductor.

The Welsh Choral Union will open its fifth season (at St. James's Hall) on Monday week. Mr. John Thomas is—as before—honorary conductor.

The eminent music publishers Messrs. Novello and Co. have made arrangements for the production of Verdi's "Manzoni" Requiem at the Royal Albert Hall. Two performances will be given, the first on Wednesday evening, May 12, the other on Saturday afternoon, May 15, each under the personal direction of the composer.

Mr. F. H. Cowen has been commissioned to compose an oratorio for Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival next year. The work is to be entitled "The Deluge."

William III., of Holland, has completed and signed the purchase of the Hôtel Couteaux, Rue Ducale, Brussels, where his Majesty is about to establish a school for singing and lyric declamation for young pupils whose first musical studies have been made in Holland. This is a private purchase of the King's, who has registered it in the proper office at the Hague.

THEATRES.

At the Opéra Comique M. A. Pitron is proceeding very satisfactorily with his enterprise, and in his production of French drama shows much judgment. Among these the new comedy, "Mademoiselle Duparc," merits consideration. It is a thoroughly French specimen, not of the sensational but of the sentimental kind, and is written by M. Louis Denayrouze, who has dedicated it to Alexandre Dumas fils. The production has excited adverse criticism; and the plot has been condemned by some as unnatural. Who is Mademoiselle Duparc? A sort of governess in the family of the Comte de Meursolles, who has the misfortune to infatuate her master, and is thus brought under his wife's suspicion. Mdlle. Duparc, however, pleads her innocence of any intention to supplant her mistress, and the Comtesse de Meursolles for a while believes her. Instead of turning the serpent out of the house, she suffers it to be cherished on her own hearth, until prepared to sting her. Whether originally guilty or not, the governess plays with the passion of the Comte, who fights a duel in her behalf, is wounded, and on his sick bed raves about the enchantress. An unseemly contest accordingly takes place between the Comtesse de Meursolles and her dependant, and the situation becomes more perplexed on account of the interference of the Marquis, father of the Comte, who determines to put an end to an affair so thoroughly inconvenient and scandalous. It now becomes too evident that Mdlle. Duparc has nursed an affection for her master, which she ultimately confesses. The Comtesse is embarrassed, and sees no way out of the painful business but by her own death, thus leaving the governess and the Marquis to make themselves happy in their own way. Her intentions, however, are frustrated, and Mdlle. Duparc at length perceives that her position is untenable, and resolves to repair the mischief she has caused by retiring into a convent. On Wednesday, Mdlle. Laurence Gerard appeared as La Comtesse de Sommerive, in the play of that name by MM. Barrière and Prébois. With the progress indicated by this fact the patrons of the theatre have reason to be satisfied with M. Pitron's management.

An attempt has been made at the Prince of Wales's to produce the Shakspearean drama, "The Merchant of Venice," with picturesque accessories. It will be remembered that Mr. Phelps did the same sort of thing at Sadler's Wells, presenting the Rialto, and bringing on the characters in gondolas. The experiment became popular, and the performance was altogether eminently successful. Mr. Bancroft has aimed at more—much more—than this, and has employed Mr. Gordon and Mr. Harford to paint scenes from drawings made in Venice, which give us several views of the famous city, and aid in the gorgeous mounting of the entire play. This extravagance of decoration has a natural tendency to subordinate the acting, which requires some amount of counteraction. The company, meritorious on the whole, yet sought too much in general to under-act the drama in the approved modern drawing-room style. Mr. Coghlan carried this perversion somewhat further in his assumption of the part of Shylock, which he endeavoured to present as a quiet, inoffensive character, without energy, without passion, without vehemence—without, in fact, the least attempt at acting of any kind. He perhaps hoped that the points would come out of themselves, as in the analogous instance of Mr. Irving's Hamlet; but Mr. Coghlan has no portion of the poetic element, and the dialogue throughout, spoken on the same level, refused to be effective. Some alteration in the ordinary arrangement of the acts has been made, the entire action being divided into seven parts, enabling a similar number of set scenes to be represented. Some of the performers merit commendation, particularly Miss Ellen Terry, whose Portia was an exquisite interpretation of the Shakspearean text. Mr. E. H. Brooke, too, sustained the rôle of Bassanio with admirable propriety. Mr. Collette, as the Duke, was appropriately made up, and in his general bearing was all that could be desired. Mr. Bancroft, as the Prince of Morocco, was accompanied by a numerous bodyguard, and conducted the interview with dignity. Mr. Archer's Antonio was every way complete as a portrait and a representation. Mr. Lyn Rayne was in his element as Gratiano; as was also Mr. A. Wood as Launcelot Gobbo. Miss Carlotta Addison made an excellent Nerissa; nor may we withhold praise from Miss Augusta Wilton for her efficient performance of Jessica. The incidental music was furnished by Mr. J. M. Ball.

On Monday a morning performance of "Othello," with Salvini in the character, was given at Drury Lane. It was attended by the chief members of the theatrical profession, at whose request it was undertaken, and who rendered the most decided demonstration in favour of the great Italian artiste.

We must now regard St. George's Hall as a regular theatre, for Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment consists of brief dramas written by popular authors, and are acted with an efficiency which contrasts favourably with the pretensions of some larger houses. On Monday a new drama by Mr. F. C. Burnand was produced, with music by J. L. Molloy. The piece is entitled "A Tale of Old China," and is exceedingly amusing, besides being exceedingly well acted, and accompanied with some beautiful scenery by Mr. J. M. Roberts. The action is founded on certain antiquarian facts respecting pottery, and on the one fact that the Chinese kept the composition of porcelain a great secret; and much use is made of the willow-pattern

plate, on which, several years ago, a drama was produced at the Strand. The plot of the new piece is ingeniously contrived, and the dialogue is brisk and lively. A young author, named Mr. Edward Peyton (Mr. Corney Grain), is interested in the study of Chinese antiquities, and, inspired by the sight of a queer-looking teapot, constructs a romance, which falls into the hands of a Mr. Reichenbrunner (Mr. Alfred Reed), who, in his business of dealer and collector, has sold among an old lot the teapot in question, and, reading the romance as a history, is induced to believe of priceless value. After smoking opiumised tobacco, the old huckster falls asleep and dreams of the story of the Imperial teapot. A dream-scene is accordingly enacted, with the locale delineated on the willow-pattern plate, and proves to be an amusing set of incidents, in which Chinese and Japan costumes play a conspicuous part. The fates of the dealer's daughter, Bertha Reichenbrunner (Miss Leonora Braham), and her lover, Edward Peyton, depend on the results of this dream. Miss Fanny Holland also embodies a characteristic sketch named Miss Emily Verne, and Mr. Alfred E. Bishop impersonates a Lord Charles Mountfatterer, who sings a song concerning his race and pedigree. Mrs. German Reed interprets three prominent characters, Madame Guillermont, Mrs. Bodger, and the Empress Fi-Fo-Klok-Te; the last, of course, in the dream. Other parts in the same are duplicated by Mr. Corney Grain, Mr. Alfred E. Bishop, Miss Fanny Holland, Miss Leonora Braham, and Mr. Alfred Reed. The entertainment concludes with "The Three Tenants," by Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, and the music by Mr. German Reed. The whole performance was remarkably effective and pleasing.

Under the direction of Mr. Charles Wyndham, a series of English comedies is in the course of performance at the Crystal Palace. The selection consists of "Twelfth Night," "School for Scandal," "Taming of the Shrew," "Love Chase," "Road to Ruin," "Jealous Wife," and "Love's Sacrifice." Mrs. Herman Vezin, Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Henry Neville, and other well-qualified performers, constitute an efficient company.

The spectacular drama of "Round the World in Eighty Days" continues its prosperous course at the Princess's, and promises to flourish for some considerable time to come.

NEW BOOKS.

VOLCANIC PHENOMENA OF NEW ZEALAND.

A subject of considerable interest to natural science, and exemplified by some of the most wonderful appearances on the face of the earth, has lately gained fresh illustration from two very distant quarters. This is the action of hot subterranean springs of water impregnated with siliceous and other mineral substances, the result of volcanic forces, producing geysers, boiling pools, and cascades, with curious and beautiful incrusted deposits of the matters formerly held in solution by the hot water. In a remote and sequestered Territory of the United States of America, close to the Rocky Mountains and around the head-waters of the Yellowstone, a tributary of the great Missouri, some of the most extensive and powerful displays of these phenomena were made known to the world five or six years ago. They were then carefully examined by a scientific surveying expedition, under the official geologist, Dr. Hayden; and the United States Congress enacted that the district, extending fifty or sixty miles each way, should be reserved for ever from private purchase and settlement, to form a Grand National Park for public admiration and instructive study. But another example of the same kind, certainly not less fascinating and astonishing than the American Yellowstone Legion, has been shown to exist in one of our Australasian colonies. The North Island of New Zealand—that is to say, the island in which Auckland and Wellington are situated—contains what we must regard as the most complete and perfectly developed system of aqueous volcanic manifestations. Its features are scarcely larger than some of those in America, but there is a more evident unity of origin and combined effects in the operation of these marvellous physical agencies in New Zealand. They are now presented to the reader's view by an enterprising photographic artist, Mr. D. L. Mundy, lately resident in that colony, aided by Dr. Ferdinand von Hochstetter, professor at the Austrian Government Polytechnic Institution of Vienna, who accompanied the Novara Expedition of 1858 to the South Pacific, and wrote a book of scientific description about New Zealand. Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Low, and Searle are publishers of this really valuable and original illustrated work, entitled *Rotomahana, and the Boiling Springs of New Zealand*, which merits our careful notice by the scientific precision of its statements, as well as the exquisite beauty of its photographic views. These are sixteen in number, ten by eight inches in size, and reproduced by the Autotype Company's process, in a state of indelible permanence, with such perfection as we have scarcely yet seen equalled in any other collective publication of photographs. They form, with Dr. von Hochstetter's descriptive notes upon each separate view, and with a general introductory description by Mr. Mundy, a book in which Science and Fine Art have done their very best to give an accurate representation of Nature. The volume, printed at the Chiswick Press, has its pages adorned with tasteful devices of topography and engraving; its outside cover, with a handsome binding and a picture, emblazoned in gold, of the Otukapuarangi terraced waterfall, has an attractive and rather majestic aspect.

A clear outline map of the whole island shows, nearly in its centre, half way between Cook's Strait to the south-west and the Bay of Plenty to the north-east, the remarkable basin of water called Lake Taupo. This great highland reservoir, surrounded by lofty cliffs and mountain ranges, with a broad beach on its east side and low ground at each end, is of stupendous depth; no soundings are reached at 200 fathoms; yet its water surface is 1250 ft. above the sea, from which it is 160 miles distant to the Bay of Plenty. It is twenty-five miles long and twenty miles wide. The river Waikato, flowing into and out of this lake, as the Rhone through the Lake of Geneva, or the Rhine through the Lake of Constance, is a wonderful stream, nearly 100 ft. deep at its outlet from Lake Taupo, and carrying off from 245 to 280 million gallons of water in the hour. This is at the northern, or lower, end of the lake; but a few miles above its southern, or upper, extremity rises the mountain named Tongariro, a still active volcano, 6500 ft. high, with an extinct volcano, Ruapahu, standing behind it, and towering up to 9200 ft. The lower lands, hill-sides, and levels, both at the north and south ends of Lake Taupo, some parts of the banks of the Waikato, and the shores and bottoms of several smaller lakes, the chief of which is Rotomahana, to the extent of a hundred miles and more towards the north-east, are pervaded by springs of boiling water from this volcanic centre. Its operation, proceeding apparently in three straight lines with a very slight divergence from one another, seems even to reach the White Island, or Whakari, which is another active volcano, thirty or forty miles out in the Bay of Plenty. The smaller lakes, and the rivers in some parts, are tepid, at least in the neighbourhood of the hot springs; there are cascades of hot water, pouring down over terraces or steps of rock formed by the siliceous deposit; there are basins, like the Geysers of

Iceland, which throw up jets of hot water, or else volumes of steam; there are boiling mud-pools, and springs which form, by incrustations of sulphur or alum, a variety of fantastic structures, often beautifully coloured. The effect of this marvellous scenery is greatly set off by the luxuriant evergreen vegetation of the banks and hills around, quite unlike the bleak and bare Yellowstone region of North America; and by the imposing forms of the mountain ranges on each side. There are only a few Maori villages, a long way apart, near the New Zealand Lakes; and the tribes living there remain in a free and uncivilised condition. But stage-coach roads have been made from Tauranga and Napier, on the sea-coast, by which visitors can now easily approach this "Southern Wonderland." It was very different at the time of Mr. Mundy's visit, which must have been costly and fatiguing, if not dangerous, in the disturbed state of the wild country.

The particular subjects of these sixteen photographs are—two general views of Lake Rotomahana, the north-east view, with the Tarawera mountain, and the view to the south-west, with the Orukorako mountain; four views of Te Tarata, or the White Terrace Cascade, its warm baths and its geyser-mouth, at Rotomahana; the boiling mud lake, called Waikanapanapa; Rotopounamu, or the Green Lake, with the Steaming Ranges adjacent; Rue Kiwi, or the Boiling Cascade Geyser; the Pink Terrace Cascade, called by the natives Otukapuarangi, or Cloudy Sky, which is also at Lake Rotomahana; then Lake Rotorua, with the Maori village Ohinemutu; three views of Lake Taupo, the first looking south, with the volcanoes Tongariro and Ruapahu in the distance; the second taking in the north end of the lake, at Tapuacharu, with the outlet of the Waikato river; and the third representing the hot-water geysers of Tokanu, on the north-western shore; lastly, the mouth of the Pirori geyser, at Tokanu. These are just the most important and interesting features of the system, and Mr. Mundy has shown his judgment in their selection, not only as a matter of artistic effect, but as serviceable for the study of the physical phenomena, described and explained by Dr. von Hochstetter in the accompanying brief notes, which altogether present a very complete and intelligible account of the entire subject.

The first view of Rotomahana, a name which denotes simply "Hot Lake," is sufficiently comprehensive. It shows, along the eastern shore, within a length of less than one mile, the principal springs to which the lake owes its fame, with the exception of Otukapuarangi, which is on the south-west side, and the foot of which appears in the foreground. This "Pink Terrace Cascade," which has the fine enamel-like substance of its gigantic steps variegated in streaks with many lovely hues, from pink, salmon, and orange chrome, to the lightest flush, is perhaps the most beautiful thing at Rotomahana. It rises to about 60 ft. above the lake and is 100 yards broad and long. The large basin or cauldron at the top, which seems to be very deep, contains simmering water of an intense opal blue colour, and its vapour smells of sulphurous acid. The structure of the terraces is well shown in two separate views. The different views of Te Tarata, or the White Terrace, as we usually call it, though "Te Tarata" means the Tattooed Rock, are not less interesting. But we are greatly impressed with the fine views of Lake Taupo, and especially with No. 13, showing the outlet of the Waikato in the foreground, an amazing river in its far inland position, with the distant volcanoes, Tongariro and Ruapahu. The appearance of a huge volume of rushing water is rendered in this photograph with a startling effect. Some of the chief mountains, too, such as Tauhara, are grand and graceful in form. Even the texture of the stone and the consistency of the slime, in the foregrounds of these views, are represented with such realistic truth as could not be attained by the pencil, the burin, or the chisel, in a drawing or an engraving. This quality of the photographs is still more powerfully brought out in those enlargements, to the size of thirty inches or more, an example of which has been produced by the Autotype Company in the view of the Thames Gold-fields. It was, however, shown with the greatest effect at the Photographic Society, in the magnified reflections cast by an optical instrument on the principle of the magic lantern. The whole collection of Mr. Mundy's illustrations of New Zealand scenery, numbering two hundred, is on sale at the establishment of Mr. Spooner, corner of Southampton-street, Strand.

The natural cause of these volcanic hot springs is explained by Dr. von Hochstetter. The ground, throughout the middle region of the North Island, is of volcanic formation, consisting of pumice-stone, tufa, trachyte, and rhyolite, or quartzous trachytic lava. It was at first produced by submarine eruptions, but was afterwards gradually lifted to an elevation of 2000 ft. at the highest part, above the sea, with the peaks and craters of the two conspicuous volcanoes, and of Mount Egmont or Taranaki, to the westward, rising far above. The Maories have a tradition that their island, which they compare to a fish, was raised by Maui, a mythological demigod, from the bottom of the ocean; and that Maui was so alarmed when he saw its strange fires that he kicked them along the surface from Tongariro to the Bay of Plenty, in order to quench them. Another story is that "the Turner of the Sky" who should be the Titan or Hyperion of this genuine native poetry, felt cold while he rested upon the snowy summit of Tongariro, and called to his sisters on Whakari to send him the Promethean gift of fire which they had stolen from heaven; it was dropped by the way and trickled underground, where it makes the waters boil in the bowels of the earth. But all that is the native poetry, as Mr. Mundy tells us; and Dr. von Hochstetter's geological chemistry is probably much nearer the facts of the case. "Water, having descended through fissures into the earth, is heated by volcanic fires, and generates high-pressure steam. This rises, accompanied by sulphurous acid and other gases of volcanic origin, which decompose the nether surface of the lava or other rock that overspreads the place. The steam is meanwhile partly condensed to hot water, and this, impregnated with acid gases and soluble substances, forms the springs at the surface." The springs are of two classes, the alkaline and the acid. To the latter belong all the sulphurous hot springs at the Rotomahana, Rotorua, and Rotoiti, which are either tranquil or in a uniform state of ebullition, with deposits of sulphur or of alum. The intermittent, geyser-like springs or fountains belong to the alkaline class, which, from the water cooling or evaporating, deposit vast quantities of silica. This does not seem hard to understand; but the phenomenon is, nevertheless, one of Nature's beautiful miracles. We are disposed, then, reverently to join in the exclamation, so aptly quoted from a sacred anthem, on the titlepage of "Rotomahana"—

O ye Fire and Heat, bless ye the Lord;
Praise him and magnify him for ever!

The Bessemer Saloon Steam-Boat Company have received a letter from the Board of Trade informing them, with reference to the recent trial-trip of the Bessemer, that the vessel and her machinery have given every satisfaction, and that the Board of Trade will at once issue a passenger certificate for her. Arrangements are being made for the vessel to begin her passenger service at Whitsuntide.



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO VENICE: BALL IN HONOUR OF THE EMPEROR AT THE PALACE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ST. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA-RISE.



CAPTAIN BOYTON AT BOULOGNE: FISHER GIRLS PRESENTING A BOUQUET.

CAPTAIN BOYTON AT BOULOGNE.

A narrative, and several Illustrations, of the attempt of Captain Paul Boyton, from America, to float across the Channel, between Dover and Boulogne, in his waterproof dress previously inflated with air, were placed before our readers last week. He started from Dover at twenty minutes past three in the morning of Saturday, the 10th inst., but was carried far westward by the current, and when the tide turned made slower progress than had been expected towards the French coast. He could, in the opinion of his friends, have kept afloat ten or twelve hours longer; but the French pilot of the Rambler steam-tug, which kept within sight of him, insisted on having Captain Boyton safe on board when evening drew near; and the undaunted American was therefore compelled to give up his undertaking, at ten minutes past six in the afternoon, having drifted nearly fifty miles in about fifteen hours. He was conveyed by the Rambler to Boulogne, and slept at the house of the French Humane Society there. On Monday he gave a lecture, explaining his apparatus and its use. Next day he exhibited himself, wearing the waterproof armour or case, and floating in Boulogne Harbour; and when he landed and appeared on the quay he was greeted by a deputation of the Boulogne women and girls employed in the fishery of that port. They presented Captain Boyton with a complimentary address, accompanied by a bouquet, his reception of which is the subject of our Illustration now published.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

FOSSIL FLYING ANIMALS.

Professor H. G. Seeley, in his second lecture on Thursday week, discussed the deductive method of research in osteology. He remarked that, discarding the soft organs, it would be impossible to refer a skeleton to any of the vertebrate classes, unless the form of one part of the skeleton depends upon the other parts; and, though the pterodactyle showed how impossible it would be to reconstruct a skeleton from a single bone, yet, given enough of the bones to show the plan of the ordinal group to which the animal belonged, the limits within which the remainder of the skeleton could vary were more or less closely circumscribed. It thus became possible to superimpose one skeleton upon another, bone for bone, and to discover the resemblances of plan between them by means of the differences of detail. The fossil flying animals which the Professor compared in this way, chiefly by means of magnified photographs, projected on a screen by the lantern, were birds and pterodactyles. Even the true birds, which occur fossil, showed singular differences from living birds. Long teeth serrate the jaw of *Odontopteryx* from the London clay; while *Archaeopteryx*, the feathered bird from Solenhofen, besides showing an elongated tail, separate carpal and metacarpal bones, and probably metatarsal bones, associated with a brain like that of a rook, has the facial bones so modified that they were at first mistaken for those of a fish. Beginning with the pelvis of the pterodactyle, the ilium was shown to extend in front of and behind the femur, as in birds; while in mammals the bone is directed forward only, and in reptiles upward or backward only. The femur had no distinctive features; but the tibia and fibula presented no differences from the bones in birds. The tibia in *Dimorphodon* from the lias terminates distally in a pulley-shaped articulation like that of a bird, and is similarly formed by the ankylosed astragalus. The fibula is like that of a bird, and similarly limited to the proximal end of the tibia. The metatarsal bones are separate; and, though this is a difference from living birds, it may be an agreement with *Archaeopteryx*. The pectoral arch and bones of the forelimb were similarly discussed, and their resemblance to the bones of birds shown. The carpus consists of two rows. The proximal bone resembles that of a bird in form, while the distal bone only differs from that of a bird in not being ankylosed to the metacarpal bones. The distal bone is made up of three bones, which are ankylosed together in the pterodactyle ornithocheirus from the Cambridge greensand. To each of these bones a metacarpal was attached, so that there are three digits, as in birds; and also, as in birds, the middle finger is the elongated wing-finger, though its attachment is so large as to squeeze the clawed metacarpals together in front of it.

SCIENCE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Professor Gladstone, F.R.S. (a member of the School Board of London), in his discourse at the evening meeting, on Friday, the 16th instant, considered the rise and progress of natural science in the elementary schools of the United Kingdom. The need for such education by our artisans, he said, was made very apparent by the deficiency in technical knowledge manifested in the Great Exhibition of 1851, which led to the establishment of the Science and Art Department by the Government. Nearly all the training colleges for elementary school masters and mistresses are now assisted by this department; and in 1874 there were 2343 students in training who attended classes in physical geography, animal physiology, magnetism and electricity, acoustics, light and heat, chemistry, botany, and other branches of science. The Professor especially commented on the very successful science classes for teachers at St. Thomas's, Charterhouse, with 550 energetic students; and on the practical classes for teachers in the summer at South Kensington; and exhibited some of the simple and effective apparatus made by these teachers for experimental illustrations. He stated that both the London School Board and the Irish Model Schools give higher salaries to their teachers if they possess science certificates. Thousands of pupil teachers and elder scholars avail themselves of the Government science classes, and certain sciences are placed among the "specific subjects" of elementary education in the new code recently issued. After stating that the School Board has placed systematised object lessons among its "essential subjects," the Professor described some of the lessons on natural history which he had witnessed in infants' and girls' schools under the board; and also a lesson on magnetism given at the boys' practising school of the British and Foreign School Society. He warmly expressed his opinion of the great importance of teaching natural science, not only as an introduction to technical studies, but also as mental and moral discipline. Physical geography, physiology, and some branch of physical or chemical science he considered to be the best adapted to elementary schools. Finally, he dilated on the extreme value of experiments (the apparatus for which need not be costly), and of museums, such as that of the Home and Colonial School Society. In the lecture-room and the library a great variety of diagrams, models, and scientific apparatus were exhibited, among which were the sets constructed by Messrs. Griffin for the Science Primers of Professors Roscoe and Balfour Stewart.

Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., Treasurer and Vice-President, was in the chair.

ASSYRIAN WARS IN PALESTINE.

Mr. George Smith, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, in his second lecture, on Saturday last, resumed his account of the revival of the Assyrian empire after the death of Solomon, and the breaking up of the supremacy of Israel under his son Rehoboam. After

a brief summary of events in the reigns of Assur-nazir-pal, Shalmaneser II., and Vul-nirari III., based on Assyrian records, Mr. Smith more particularly dilated on that of Tiglath-Pileser and his expedition into Palestine against the formidable league headed by Rezon, King of Damascus, who, after a total defeat, was slain in his captured capital, where the Assyrian Sovereign held a Court, receiving the homage of Ahaz, King of Judah, and the rulers of Edom, Ashkelon, Gaza, and other monarchs, 732 B.C. Two other revolts, which quickly followed, were temporarily subdued by Shalmaneser IV. Upon his death, a revolution placed a military officer named Sargon on the Assyrian throne, by whom an end was put to the kingdom of Israel, then ruled by Hoshea, and the ten tribes were sent into captivity. Encouraged by Pharaoh, King of Egypt, who is described by the Assyrian records as "a friend who would give no aid," and by Rab-shakeh in the Bible narrative (2 Kings xviii. 21) as "the staff of a broken reed," Hezekiah, King of Judah, and the other Powers in Palestine rebelled against Assyria and refused to pay tribute; upon which Sennacherib, who succeeded Sargon in 705 B.C., raised a large army to invade the country, with the determination of restoring the supremacy of Assyria. At his approach Tyre and other cities, after a brief resistance, tendered their submission. The allied army of Jews, Philistines, and Egyptians was soon after totally defeated; and Jerusalem was surrounded "like a caged bird." In the Assyrian records the total subjugation of Hezekiah is described, and no mention is made of the miraculous destruction of 185,000 men in one night by the angel of the Lord (2 Kings xix. 35). Sennacherib would not, probably, relate his own disasters. The records of his succeeding wars are very fragmentary, and the Bible states that on his return to Nineveh he was assassinated by two of his sons (2 Kings xix. 37). In the course of his lecture Mr. Smith exhibited a model of the Taylor cylinder, on which this King's wars with Palestine are recorded; a copy of the Eponyon canon, and an Assyrian brick.

The concluding lecture, to be given this day (Saturday), will contain an account of the rise of the Medes and their conflicts with Assyria, ending with the overthrow of that empire.

THE PRODUCTION OF VALLEYS.

Professor P. M. Duncan began his third lecture on Physical Geography, on Tuesday last, by observing that immediately after the land rose up beyond the reach of the attacks of waves and tides, it became subject to sub-aerial denudation; and that, as in volcanoes, the cone is furrowed by rain and running water; so, when the mountain ridges rose in the form of gigantic curves, the power of this sub-aerial denudation became manifest; the first water erosions probably deciding the future contour of the ranges, with their valleys, peaks, and passes. Deferring the consideration of glacial action till the next lecture, the Professor divided the methods of erosion and land-sculpturing into three groups. 1. The combined action of intense solar heat and great frost; the chemical and physical action of the atmosphere, with little moisture. This group was more particularly illustrated by a description of the mountain wadies or dry valleys of Arabia; in which the sand-blast also has undermined cliffs and rounded polished and engraved stones in a manner resembling engine-turning. 2. The cañons of the Colorado range were selected as an example of the combined action of water in movement with slight atmospheric action. 3. The formation of ordinary river valleys, the results of all the agents of denudation, besides the carrying power of water, was exemplified by the Thames, the physical geography and geology of which were fully described. In relation to the water supply, the Professor considered the phenomena of evaporation—its relation to the extent of surface; the dryness of the air; the supply of heat; the mobility of the vapour and its condensation into clouds, and their dissipation by warm currents and transformation into rain by cold. He also referred to the great evaporation of the Atlantic, and its vapour, brought to our coasts by the south-west wind, producing rain, of which two thirds are either evaporated or absorbed by vegetation, and one third either percolates into permeable strata forming springs, or runs off upon impermeable strata.

Mr. Walter Noel Hartley will give an experimental discourse on the Action of Heat on Coloured Liquids on Friday evening next. On Saturday next the annual meeting will be held at two p.m. On that day there will be no lecture.

A lecture was delivered before the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, on Thursday week, by Mr. William Simpson, on Temples I have Visited. The lecturer showed how intimately temples were connected with grave-mounds and caves. He began with Stonehenge and the Carnac, in Brittany. Thence he went to Pekin, giving a highly-interesting and detailed account of the Temple of Heaven. He showed also how the Temples of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Macpelah were founded on caves. He traced the origin of temples from Egypt to Assyria, and thence to Greece and Rome, and demonstrated the universality of them in all ages and countries. He gave a brief description of the modes of worship in various parts, and exhibited a few curiosities used in connection with their religious ceremonies, among which were an Abyssinian cross, a prayer-wheel, and a bell. A discussion ensued.

The experiment tried by the council of the Zoological Society last year of having lectures delivered at the gardens was so far a success that a series is again being given this season. These are open to all visitors to the gardens without additional charge, and are delivered at five p.m. on Thursdays, in the lecture-room, which is next to the serpent-house. At the beginning of the series, on Thursday week, the secretary stated the circumstances under which the lectures are given. In 1870 Mr. Alfred Davis left £2000 to the council for them to spend in any way they considered most useful for the advancement of zoological knowledge. For two years they had contributed to the expenses of the *Zoological Record*, and last year they determined on trying how the public would respond to the offer of free lectures, the cost attendant on the delivery of the lectures being defrayed from the Davis fund. The list of lecturers for this season includes the names of Professors Flowers, Mivart, and Garrod, Dr. Pye Smith, and Messrs. T. W. Clark and Sclater; and the lectures are, with two exceptions, descriptions of the structure of some groups of animals. The society has singular advantages for the illustration of such lectures, as it owns a fair collection of preparations made from animals that have died in the gardens, and has besides specimens of the living animals themselves. The subject of the lecture was the Geographical Distribution of Monkeys, and it was very fully illustrated by stuffed monkeys, lemurs, marmozets, &c., representing the different types, and the distribution was shown by large maps in the usual way of colouring the areas in which they dwell. Among the specimens shown was a live chimpanzee.

On Monday Captain Rogers, staff officer of pensioners, Chester, gave a lecture in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution on the Gatling gun: its place and tactics.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, on Thurs-

day week—the Duke of Manchester in the chair—Mr. J. B. Glanville read a paper on South Africa, which was, he said, the Cinderella of the British colonial family, generally ignored, unappreciated, or scolded by her big and ugly relatives, but which was destined to grow until it became the dominant power in all Africa, facing Europe over the Mediterranean and Asia over the Red Sea.

In connection with the City and Spitalfields Art-School, a lecture was delivered last Monday evening on Assyrian art, at the Rooms, Skinner-street, by Mr. George Smith.

At the meeting of the Statistical Society on Tuesday evening an able paper was read by Mr. E. W. Brabrook "On Friendly Societies and Similar Institutions," giving an account of the societies themselves under the seventeen classes in which they are arranged by the commissioners, and of the modern history of the relation of the Legislature towards them. He suggested that other societies, such as trade unions, industrial and provident societies, benefit building societies, savings banks, loan societies, and scientific and literary societies, were so cognate in their form and organisation to the friendly societies proper that the Legislature might well deal with them in the same manner, and that a sound and comprehensive system of legislation might be made to embrace every form of association for benevolent purposes. One fact showing the necessity of such legislation as that now before Parliament was that out of 22,000 registered societies in existence only 11,000 send returns to the Government.

A paper was read on Wednesday by Dr. F. Watson at the Society of Arts on the subject of the India Museum.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD TREDEGAR.

The Right Hon. Charles Morgan Robinson Morgan, Baron Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth, and a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of Breconshire, died on the 16th inst. He was born April 10, 1792, the eldest son of Sir Charles Morgan, second Baronet, by Mary Margaret, his wife, only child of Capt. George Stoney, R.N., and was grandson of the eminent civilian the Right Hon. Sir Charles Gould Morgan, D.C.L., M.P., Judge Advocate of the Forces, who succeeded to the extensive estates of his brother-in-law, John Morgan, Esq., of Tredegar and Ruperra, M.P. for Monmouthshire, the representative of a very ancient Welsh family. The nobleman whose death we record was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and sat for Brecon in the House of Commons for several years before his elevation to the Peerage, in 1859, as Baron Tredegar. At one time he filled the office of president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He married, in 1827, Rosamund, only daughter of General Godfrey Basil Mundy, and had several children. The eldest surviving son, Godfrey Charles, now second Lord Tredegar, formerly a Captain in the Army, was born April 28, 1831. By his accession to the Peerage a vacancy occurs in the representation of Breconshire.

LORD ALFRED HERVEY.

Lord Alfred Hervey, M.A., hon. LL.D., Receiver-General of Inland Revenue, died on the 15th inst. He was born June 25, 1816, the sixth son of Frederick William, first Marquis of Bristol, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Clotworthy, first Lord Templeton, and received his education at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and sat in Parliament for Brighton from 1842 to 1857, and for Bury St. Edmunds from 1859 to 1865. He was successively a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales and Keeper of the Privy Seal to his Royal Highness. He was also, from 1852 to 1855, a Lord of the Treasury. He married, Aug. 5, 1845, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-General John Chester, and leaves issue.

SIR C. R. LIGHTON, BART.

The Rev. Sir Christopher Robert Lighton, sixth Baronet, of Merville, county of Dublin, M.A., for twenty-six years Vicar of Ellastone, Staffordshire, died there on the 12th inst. He was born May 28, 1819, the second son of the Rev. Sir John Lighton, fourth Baronet, Rector of Donoughmore, county of Donegal, by Mary Hamilton, his wife, second daughter of Christopher Robert Pemberton, Esq., M.D., of Newcastle, Cambridgeshire; and was brother to Sir John H. Lighton, fifth Baronet, whom he succeeded in 1844. Sir Christopher graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge; was ordained in 1845, and from 1848 till his death held the Vicarage of Ellastone, Staffordshire. He married, June 2, 1843, Mary Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. Digby Joseph Stopford Ram, of Brookeville, in the county of Cork, and had a numerous family. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Christopher Robert Lighton, was born July 4, 1848.

SIR H. J. DURRANT, BART.

Sir Henry Josias Durrant, fourth Baronet, of Scottow, Norfolk, D.L., died at Mentone, on the 6th inst. He was born Sept. 2, 1838, the elder son of Sir Henry Thomas Estridge Durrant, Bart., by his second wife, Julia, daughter of Sir Josias Henry Stracey, Bart., and succeeded his father May 16, 1861. He married April 30, 1863, at Brussels, Alexandrina Charlotte, daughter of the late General Sir Robert Barton, K.C.B., and had three daughters. He is succeeded by his only brother, now Sir William Robert Estridge Durrant, Bart., late 15th Regiment.

MR. GIBBS OF TYNTESFIELD.

William Gibbs, Esq., of Tyntesfield, in the county of Somerset, and Pytt, in the county of Devon, a wealthy and eminent merchant, who died at his seat near Bristol, on the 3rd inst., in his eighty-fifth year, was a member of the firm of Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons. He was second son of Antony Gibbs, Esq., of London, merchant, by Dorothea Barnetta, his wife, second daughter of William Hucks, Esq., of Knaresborough, and was married, Aug. 1, 1839, to Matilda Blanche, daughter of Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, Bart., of Flaxley Abbey, in the county of Gloucester, by whom he leaves issue.

MR. NORTHCOTE OF SOMERSET COURT.

George Barons Northcote, Esq., of Somerset Court, Somersetshire, and Buckerell, Devon, J.P. for both counties, and High Sheriff of the former in 1855, died at Weymouth, on the 2nd inst., in his eightieth year. He married, March 14, 1818, Maria, daughter and coheiress of Gabriel Stone, Esq., of Somerset Court, and leaves, besides daughters, two sons, George Barons Northcote, M.A. Exeter College, Oxon, and James Spencer Northcote, in holy orders, the estimable and learned president of Oscott College. The late Mr. Northcote, who was only son of Robert Northcote, Esq., of Buckerell, received his education at Eton, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

MR. CURWEN OF WORKINGTON.

Edward Stanley Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, Cumberland, Belle Isle, Windermere, and Belgrave, Lancaster, J.P., D.L., died at his residence, Oakfield Lodge, East Cowes, on the 8th inst. He was born July 3, 1810, the second son of the late Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, J.P. and D.L., by Jane, his wife, daughter of Edward Stanley, Esq., and represented the ancient knightly family of the Curwens, whom Camden describes as having "a stately, castle-like seat, and being descended from Gospatriac, Earl of Northumberland." When Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, sought the protection of England, Sir Henry Curwen afforded her an asylum in his mansion house of Workington. Mr. Curwen whose decease we record was lord of the manor of Workington and patron of three livings. In early life he held a commission in the 14th Light Dragoons. He married, in 1833, Frances Margaret, daughter of E. Jesse, Esq., of Hampton Court, and leaves issue.

GENERAL DRUMMOND.

General John Drummond, of The Boyce, in the county of Gloucester, J.P., Chief of the Drummonds of Conraig (descended from a scion of the Thanes of Lennox), died at his seat, near Dymock, on the 15th inst., aged eighty-one. He served in the Peninsula with the Coldstream Guards, from January, 1813, to the end of the war in 1814, and was present at the battle of Vittoria, the crossing of the Bidassoa, capture of St. Jean de Luz, the battles of Nivelle and Nive, the investment of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie, and had received the war medal with three clasps. He also served with the army of occupation in France. He was only son of the late John Drummond, Esq., of Megginch, N.B., by Lady Susan, his wife, daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmoreland, and was married, in 1821, to Miss Georgiana Augusta Finch, by whom he leaves an only surviving daughter, Georgiana Matilda, wife of George Onslow Deane, Esq., of Bishopstoke, Hants.

GENERAL M. BARLOW.

The death of General Maurice Barlow, C.B., Colonel of the 14th (the Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot, occurred at Florence, on the 12th inst., at the age of eighty years. General Barlow served many years in the 14th Regiment, which he commanded during the Eastern campaign, and during the early part of the siege of Sebastopol had some hard work in the trenches. He also commanded the first brigade of the Second Division at the fall of Sebastopol. For his services in the Crimea he had received, in addition to the medal with clasp, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the decoration of the Order of the Medjidie of the third class, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. In 1873, in further recognition of his military services, he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He was appointed Colonel of the 3rd West India Regiment in June, 1863; and on the death of General Sir W. Wood, in August, 1870, he was transferred to his old regiment, the 14th.

COLONEL MIDDLETON.

Colonel William Alexander Middleton, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General Royal Artillery, died on the 11th inst. on board the Royal Mail steamer bound for Lisbon, and was buried, with military honours, in the cemetery there. This gallant and deeply lamented officer served in the Indian Campaign, 1857-8, and was made a C.B. in the latter year. He married, in 1851, Harriet Margaret, daughter of the late Thomas Kavanagh, Esq., M.P., of Borris, county Carlow.

ARCHDEACON MUSGRAVE.

The Venerable Charles Musgrave, Archdeacon of Craven, Prebendary of York, and Vicar of Halifax, brother of the late Archbishop of York, died at his Vicarage House on the 17th inst. Educated at Cambridge, he took his degree as tenth wrangler in 1814, and became afterwards a Fellow of Trinity College. After holding for some time the vicarage of Whitkirk, near Leeds, he was appointed Vicar of Halifax in 1827, and in 1836 made Archdeacon of Craven. At the time of his death he was the senior Archdeacon in the kingdom.

Mr. Henry Austin Lee, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed secretary to the Channel Tunnel Commission.

Regulations have been issued by the Admiralty for the entry and examination of candidates for commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry.

An alarming accident occurred on Saturday afternoon at a new running-ground established on the south side of the Clyde near Rutherglenbridge, near Glasgow. A large number of people had assembled to witness some races, and an erection described as the "grand stand" was crowded with spectators, when the supports gave way, throwing down about 1000 people. No person was killed, but a great many were injured.

At a meeting of the St. Asaph guardians, on Monday week, the chairman called the attention of the board to the following rather remarkable entry in the workhouse master's book:—"Elizabeth Morris left a few days to get married, after twenty years' residence in the workhouse." It appears that the courageous bridegroom, having been in the workhouse temporarily some months ago, became enamoured of Elizabeth, then left the house, and is now working in Llanberis quarry and earning 24s. weekly.

Following up his recent handsome presentation of scientific prizes to the Manchester School Board and the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes, Mr. W. Aronsberg, optician, of that city, has written to the mayors of the principal towns in the two counties, presenting them with many thousand cases of drawing and mathematical instruments, to be awarded as prizes under the auspices of the school boards, mechanics' institutes, and other agencies for the spread of instruction. Mr. Aronsberg has also recently sent a number of prizes to orphanages in London, and in Ireland and Scotland.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele reviewed the whole of the artillery in the Long Valley, Aldershot, on Monday morning.—The fine old "Sebastopol bell," which has been used at the head-quarters at the camp for striking the hours since the conclusion of the Crimean campaign, cracked on Monday, whilst being struck at ten o'clock a.m. On Tuesday morning the cavalry brigade paraded in the Long Valley for the purpose of illustrating the new system of cavalry drill before Sir Thomas Steele. Major-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon was in command.—Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Steele laid the foundation-stone of a new United Soldiers' and Civilian Orphan Home, near the North Camp, on Wednesday afternoon.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W V G D.—Problem No. 1623 cannot be solved by 1. Q to K 2nd. The other solution is correct.

G S B.—You apparently overlook the fact that Black may move his King instead of capturing the Queen.

G H M.—See the author's solution.

A L S P.—The solution of No. 1623 is correct, but No. 1624 cannot be solved by 1. Q to K 7th.

E H Y.—Thanks for calling our attention to the fact. We will compare the two.

CHAS GOCHER.—The association is, we believe, defunct. The problem, we are sorry to say, is too easy.

C P Cheltenham.—The *Chess Player's Chronicle*, the *Westminster Papers*, and the *City of London Chess Magazine*.

C A M HARLE.—He is at present in India, but we do not know his address.

E G PEYER.—Thanks for the information. What are the meeting nights of your club?

J E W, S H THOMAS, T ARMSTRONG, and A E STUDD.—Accept our best thanks for the problems.

G S V Florence.—The game is very welcome.

J R BORN, W S B, and Dr G T.—The proofs were, unfortunately, lost in transmission, which accounts for the errors.

CHAS COLLECTOR.—Some two or three only of the games in the University match were worth naming, and these, of course, had appeared elsewhere before they could possibly be given in our columns. The other statement is simply untrue. Nineteen of twenty games that appear in the columns of the *Illustrated London News* are original.

PROBLEM NO. 1624.—Additional correct solutions received from Gordon, J B Hollom, M H Moorehouse, Lisburn Chess Club, T Leathes, Kingston Mark, Thorpe, J G B, Cant, G B Rankine, S B S B, B R.

PROBLEM NO. 1623.—Correct solutions received from I S T Owl, Barrow Hedges, H R Vincent, J J P, J G C, W S B, Barscobe, E Ridpath, Pagoda, Bosworth, T J Mathes, Miss Jane D, Clive Crook, A D Gill, Mr E H V, Wowiey, J J Collins, R F N Banks, M H Moorehouse, Latte, Camballo, Paul Pry, East Marden, Bedford, E W Fry, T Dias, M Clare, A Laing, M Rhodes, M A Oxon, T K, H Schlesinger, W F Payne, J E M F, Cant, Thorpe, G D Robey, Aleph, C A M Harle, Dr G Thompson.

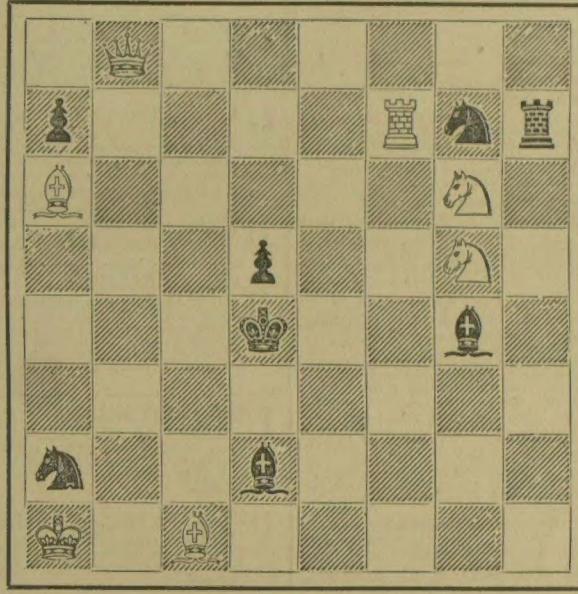
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1625.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K 3rd	P takes B •	3. Q to R 3rd. Mates.	
2. Kt takes P (ch)	K to K 3rd		
• 1.	Kt (from K R 4th) moves	2. Q to Q B 3rd (ch) Anything	3. Q or R 5th mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1627.

By Mr. S. H. Thomas.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN BATH.

The annexed Game occurred in a little Match now pending at Bath between Mr. E. THOROLD and Mr. MINCHIN.—(Two Knights' Defense.)

WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Mr. M.) WHITE (Mr. T.) BLACK (Mr. M.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th Black has come out of the mêlée and exchanged a Pawn ahead.

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K 4th Kt to K 4th

3. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K 4th Kt to K B 2nd

4. P to Q 4th Kt to K 4th Kt to Q B 5th Kt to Q 2nd

This is theoretically inferior to 4. Kt to Kt 5th, as, properly opposed, it leads only to an equal game.

4. P takes P Kt to K 4th Better, we should have thought, to play 28. K to R 2nd.

5. Castles B to Q B 4th

The opening is now reduced to a well-known form of the Glouco Piano or Scotch Gambit. The usual move given for Black at this point is 5. Kt takes K P.

6. P to Q B 3rd

A questionable sacrifice, we think, in a match game. We should have preferred 6. P to K 5th, leading to Max Lange's attack in the Glouco Piano. It is true that the variation, in theory, should result in favour of Black; but the defence now is that he has taken the Pawn with Pawn, is very complicated, and the chances are greatly on the side of the opening player.

7. Kt takes P P to Q 3rd

8. B to K 5th B to K 3rd

9. B takes B P takes B

10. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q to Q 2nd

11. P to K 5th Kt to K Kt 5th

Seemingly his best reply.

12. P takes P B takes P

13. K R to K sq Castles

14. R takes P K to R sq

15. Q R to K sq Q to K B 2nd

16. Kt to K 4th Q to K R 4th

17. Kt takes B Kt to Q 5th

Very ingeniously conceived. The game now becomes extremely difficult and complicated for both players.

18. P to K R 3rd

Clearly his only available resource.

19. P takes K Kt Q takes P

20. Q R to K 4th Q takes K R

His best reply. Had he played 20. Q to K R 4th, White would, of course, have rejoined with 21. R to K R 4th, equally winning the Queen.

21. R takes Q Kt to Q B 4th

22. R to K 7th P takes Kt

23. P to Q Kt 4th Kt to Q 6th

and the game was finally abandoned as drawn.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association will be held this year, at Glasgow, during the first week in August, under the presidency of Lord Lyttelton.

BRIXTON ENDEAVOUR CHESS CLUB v. CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—A little match was played on Friday, April 9, between ten members of the Brixton Endeavour Chess Club and a similar number of the Fourth Class (players who receive the odds of the Knight) of the City of London Chess Club. As will be seen from the annexed score, the Brixton players won by three games:—

ENDEAVOUR CLUB. CITY OF LONDON CLUB.

Won.	Drawn.	Won.	Drawn.
Mr. Koenigs	1 ... 0	Mr. Whomes	0 ... 0
Mr. Wilson	0 ... 0	Mr. Cohen	2 ... 0
V. C. Peyer	1 ... 0	Mr. Bodé	1 ... 0
E. C. Peyer	2 ... 0	Dr. Gordon Smith	0 ... 0
Kindell	1 ... 0	Mr. Rabeth	0 ... 0
M'Leod	2 ... 0	Mr. Kunwald	0 ... 0
E. E. Peyer	2 ... 0	Mr. Manning	0 ... 0
Keene	0 ... 0	F. W. Lord	2 ... 0
Izard	0 ... 0	Dr. Batt	1 ... 0
Rev. H. J. Alcock	0 ... 2	Mr. Rosenbaum	0 ... 2

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 2, 1872, of the Very Rev. John Peel, D.D., formerly Dean of Worcester, who died Feb. 19 last, at Waresly, Worcestershire, was proved on the 20th ult. by the Right Hon. General Jonathan Peel and Laurence Peel, the brothers, and the Rev. Herbert Richard Peel, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths £1500 Bank Annuities to found a scholarship, to be called the "Dean Peel Scholarship;" the scholar is to be elected from the cathedral school at Worcester, and is to be held for three years while in residence at Oxford or Cambridge; upon trust for his only son, Herbert, for life, £100,000 Bank Annuities; and at his death, subject to a power to appoint a portion of the income to his wife if she survives him, the capital is to be divided between his children, as he shall direct by will; among the children of his said son £50,000 Bank Annuities; to Frederic Henley, the eldest son of his late daughter, Lady Henley, £15,000 Bank Annuities; and between her three other children a similar sum of £15,000. Testator's plate, jewels, and library are specifically disposed of, and legacies and annuities are given to his late and present servants. To each of his brothers who acts as his executor he gives £150. The residue of his personal estate and all his real estate, including the advowsons of Shenstone and Handsworth, Staffordshire, he leaves to his son.

The will, dated Feb. 4, 1868, of the Ven. Philip Freeman, Archdeacon of Exeter, who died Feb. 24 last at Northumberland-terrace, Primrose-hill, was proved on the 3rd inst. by the Rev. Harry Baber and James Inglis, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his executors £50; to his wife, Mrs. Ann Freeman, his furniture and household effects, pecuniary legacies amounting together to £2500, and the income of his real estate and the residue of his personal estate for life, or until her marriage again; on her death or second marriage the residue of his property is to be divided between all his children equally.

The will, dated Jan. 6, 1862, of the Ven. William Edward Hony, Rector of Baverstock, Wilts, and Archdeacon of Sarum, who died on Jan. 7 last at Salisbury, was proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Margaret Hony, the widow, and George Henry Hony, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000. The testator settles all his real and leasehold estate on his said son; to Elizabeth Byrds he bequeaths a legacy of £100, and the residue of his personality he gives to his wife absolutely.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon will be near Venus during the morning hours of

NEW MUSIC.

VICTORIA.—The New National Song. Written by W. Clark Russell; Music by HENRY SMART. In two keys (G and B). 3s. each; free by post 18 stamps each; the Part-Song, 4 stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO.

JOHN HULLAH'S NEW SONG, ANGELS OF THE HEARTH. Words by Miss BURNSIDE. 3s.; post-free, 18 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

LET THE HILLS RESOUND. The New Part-Song. By BRINLEY RICHARDS, Composer of "God Bless the Prince of Wales," &c. Post-free for 4 stamps. Piano Solo and Duet, 24 stamps each; as a Song, 18 stamps. London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street.

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D R. A. B. MARX'S GREAT WORKS: SCHOOL OF MUSICAL COMPOSITION. Pp. 541. Vol. I. Royal 8vo, 4th edition, 15s. THE UNIVERSAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC. Pp. 367. Royal 8vo, 12s. THE MUSIC OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Pp. 317. Royal 8vo, 12s. All post-free.—London: Sole Publishers, ROBERT COCKS and CO.

S MALLWOOD'S CLASSICS at HOME. A choice selection of subjects from the works of the greatest composers. Edited, Arranged, and Fingered for the Pianoforte by WILLIAM SMALLWOOD. Twelve Numbers, 2s. 6d. each; post-free at half price.

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RAILWAY and NIGHT CONVENIENCES, 10s. 6d.; Ladies' ditto, 10s. 6d.; Rupture Trusses, 4s. 6d.; Coles' Trusses, 7s. 6d.; Infants' Trusses. Illustrations 4 stamps. Female attends ladies.—MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 108, Strand.

E LASTIC STOCKINGS, for Varicose Veins and Weakness, 6s.; Knee Caps; Leggings, Anklets, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; Ankle Truss, immediately relieving piles, 12s. 6d. Illustrations 4 stamps.—MILLIKIN and LAWLEY, 108, Strand.

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